

# The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

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WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 253.

## THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

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Notices inserted in the reading columns at double rates.

E. A. HOTCHKISS,  
Editor and Proprietor.

## Business Directory.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law in Winnebago City, Minn., will attend to professional business throughout the State. 1741f

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
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2421f

Dr. J. P. Humes,  
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H. P. CONSTANS, Proprietor.  
This popular hotel is entirely new, and furnished in excellent style. Good stable accommodations for teams.  
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DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver-Ware. Repairing neatly executed and warranted.

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Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, embracing Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mirrors, Flag Chairs, and in fact every article of Parlor, Bedroom or Kitchen Furniture. Front Street, two Doors North of Shoemaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota.  
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IRA S. SMITH, MURPHY & CO  
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Particular attention paid to Music Orders.

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Has constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, &c. Repairing done with dispatch and warranted.  
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Full Set of Teeth, for the present, for 15 Dollars. Special attention given to all kinds of Dental work, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Laughing gas given for the extraction of teeth. ROOMS OVER CHRISTENSEN & BRO.

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A good Livery is connected with the Hotel, and there are ample accommodations for teamsters.  
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HAVING refurnished throughout the above well known house, the proprietor asks a continuance of public patronage. Good stable accommodations are connected with the house. Charges moderate.  
209

CLIFTON HOUSE,  
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MANKATO, MINNESOTA.  
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General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling, with attentive Drivers.  
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COLLINS' HOTEL,  
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Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate. Stages leave this House for all points. 2371f

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GRIEBEL & BROTHER,  
wholesale and retail dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES,  
Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.  
Front Street,  
Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

## LIFE IS BUT A GAME OF CARDS.

This life is but a game of cards, which mortals have to learn:  
Each shuffle, cut, and deals the pack, and each a trump doth turn;  
Some bring a high card to the top, and others bring a low,  
Some hold a hand quite flush of trumps, while others none can show.

Some shuffle with a practised hand, and peek their cards with care,  
So they may know, when they are dealt, where all the leaders are;  
Thus fools are made the dupes of rogues, while rogues each other cheat,  
And he is very wise indeed who never meets defeat.

When playing, some throw out the ace, the counting cards to save,  
Some play the deuce, and some the ten, but many play the knave;  
Some play for money, some for fun, and some for worldly fame,  
But not until the game's play'd out can they count up their game.

When hearts are trumps we play for love, and pleasure rules the hour,  
No thought of sorrow checks our joy in beauty's rosy bower;  
We sing, we dance, sweet verses make, our cards at random play,  
How he may see his neighbor's cards, and beat him on the sly.

When diamonds chance to crown the pack, the players stake their gold,  
And heavy sums are lost and won by gamblers, young and old;  
Intent on winning, each his game doth watch with eager eye,  
How he may see his neighbor's cards, and beat him on the sly.

When clubs are trumps, look out for war, on ocean and on land;  
For bloody horrors always come when clubs are held in hand.  
Then lives are staked instead of gold, the dogs of war are freed—

## Poverty.

Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year, suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand dollars, and by habit he spends twelve or fifteen thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not run in debt, is the happiest of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is as true as God's word. There are people, of course, who are wealthy, and enjoy their wealth, but there are thousands, with princely incomes who never know a moment's peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people, than among those who are called rich.

A novelty in photography is promised us—pictures visible only in the dark, portraits that must be taken into a coal cellar to be admired. There are certain compounds of phosphorus which, after a short exposure to light, retain a certain amount of luminosity for days and even weeks afterward. The image from the photographer's lens is allowed to fall upon a plate covered with one of these preparations; the light excites the surface to phosphorescence wherever it falls; the shadows of the image produce no effect. When the plate is removed from the camera and brought to the light nothing is visible upon it; but if carried into utter darkness the picture develops itself with an unearthly glow, as if it had been drawn with the point of a Lucifer match.

The great water snake at Willoughby lake, N. H., the existence of which has been recently denied, was killed lately by Stephen Edmonds, of Newport, a lad of 12 years. Rushing boldly upon the monster, he covered its body with a sickle. On actual measurement, the two pieces were found to be 32 feet in length.

To dare to live alone is the rarest courage, since there are many who would rather meet their bitterest enemy in the field than their own hearts in the closet. To be obliged to beg our daily happiness from others, bespeaks a more lamentable poverty than that of him who begs his daily bread.

A man in Massachusetts has invented a combination lock which is, he says, remarkable for its simplicity. We should think so. It has only 1,000,000 combinations.

Little boy—"Father, I know how to fire off the guns and cannons of earth, but who is tall enough to touch off thunder?"

Handsome features alone are incapable of expressing real beauty, as speech alone is incapable of expressing wit.

## Burns and Highland Mary.

The most beautiful episode in his life was the deep attachment to Highland Mary—the pure-minded maiden who pledged her troth to him in his gloomiest hour, who died so early, and left him lonely in the world to clutch at worthless enjoyments, to struggle onward against poverty, neglect, insult, and self-upbraidings, till at thirty-seven years he passed away. Formerly it was believed that his parting interview with Mary Campbell was an early event, even as he himself declares it to have been. He wished to mystify injuries and preserve the secret of that holy affection.—Less readily might his "Bonny Jean" have forgiven the intense worship paid by his soul to the innocent Highland Mary, immeasurably her superior, than the transient wanderings of his fancy towards unworthy rivals.—So the man bore the secret in his own heart, striving bravely against ills that were partly his own bringing; only at rare intervals he gave vent to the agony of memory, such as inspired his beautiful lines "To Mary in Heaven." We envy no one who can read unmoved the narrative of the anniversary when "My Mary from my side was torn." We remember the carefully guarded manner by which the poet, usually unreserved in speech, eluded questions of curiosity regarding that event. Robin, Robin, the early punishment of thy fault was manifoldly borne, but it would have been better for thee had that gentle Highland girl, with her pious courage, her meek but unswerving faith, been the partner allotted to thee, instead of the early wronged woman who had no power or will to lift thee to a holier life. We now know the date of his engagement with Mary—1786. The disastrous intrigue with Jean Armour had wrecked his peace of mind. His offer of reparation had been insultingly refused by the father of Jean. The girl herself, either from mercenary fears, weakness of heart, or from willingness to accept another suitor, had agreed to the contemptuous rejection of Burns.—Wrecked in reputation, abandoned by friends, despairing of himself or any advancement in his native land, he determined to emigrate, and attempt in the West Indies to gain independence. In a few months the pestilential climate might have robbed us of the truest poet Scotland ever bore. At this hour came the wild excitement that produced fruit in him of those marvelous Bacchanalian songs, "Willie brewed a peck o' Maun," the "Whistle."—"It was a dangerous time, the peril of a noble soul in the darkness. In despair, he remembered the innocence and affection of a young girl, Mary Campbell—the Highland Mary to whose name his own is inseparably joined.—All voices were turned against him, prudence forbade her union with this outlawed man, but the girl dared to trust the love in her own heart, and looked to her Heavenly Father for protection. She knew that Burns had sinned and how he had repented. She knew he was free to be her husband—made free even by the scorn of that Jean whom he had injured. She knew how little prospect of future he had, but she believed in his affection. She vowed to be true to him, and called Heaven to witness the vow. They exchanged Bibles, and parted looking to a speedy reunion; but death came between and they never on earth met again. In Dumfriesshire the ashes of the great poet rest. There is hallowed dust in Greenock, also, that no lover of Burns can fail to reverence, paying pilgrimage to the tomb of Highland Mary.—*Karl's Legacy, by the Rev. J. W. Absworth.*

During the month of July twenty-five hundred cases of cholera and nearly fourteen deaths occurred in Havana. The yellow fever has not increased in violence, but the cases, though few in number, are unusually fatal.

A little four-year-old was being put to bed the other night about dark, when he objected to going so early. His mother told him the chickens went to bed early and he must do so too. The little fellow said he would, if his mother would do as the old hen did—go to bed first, then coax the chickens to come. But she couldn't "see it," and poor little Charley was tucked in very cozily and left to his own musings.

## Chinese Barbers.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from China, thus describes the method in which the professors of the tonsorial art—a most important art, by the way, in that land of queues and shaven heads—ply their trade:

"Chinese barbers," he says, "are divided into two classes or grades, one of which claims the dignity of working in the shop; the other is a person without a local habitation. He wanders through the street with a tool and chest of drawers containing the implements of his trade, in search of a customer, and, when he finds one, seats him in some alley-way, upon the sidewalk, in the street, or anywhere he can find a spot sufficiently large to plant his stool, and proceed to his work. The custom here is to shave all the hair from the head with the exception of a small patch, about the size of the palm of a man's hand, on the upper and back portion of the head. This patch is suffered to grow, and is carefully attended to, plaited into a queue, and cherished with great veneration by all Chinamen. The loss of the queue is a mark of disgrace, for the Government has made it a punishment for certain offences. The razors used by the barbers are odd-looking and clumsy affairs, but the barber manages to get the hair off with them. There are certain streets upon which the barbers are forbidden to pursue their avocation, under penalty of a whipping by any policeman who may happen to catch them offending. I have seen a number of them knocked down and brutally beaten with a club for daring to commence operations in front of the Hong Kong Hotel and the Post-Office. The upper grade—those who have 'shops'—are aristocratic, and may be said to feel their oats, for while the street barber only charges one cent for a shave, the shop operator demands and receives double that sum.

"The mere fun of the thing induced me to submit myself to the hands of one of the latter. Entering the shop and making known my desire, I was given a seat to rest myself upon during the operation. The operator took a razor, and strapping it upon his leg, began to cut the beard from my face without having lathered it. Upon my suggesting that a little lather would prove beneficial, he replied that it was entirely useless, and had a tendency to make the hair stiff and tough, and therefore was never used by persons who had any knowledge of the human face divine and its appendages. I, perforce, acquiesced in the opinion expressed, but would rather have shaved twice with soap than once without. After the beard had been taken off, and it was done in a very short time, the barber took a long, sharp, needle-shaped spoon, and began to pierce my ears. He explored every avenue, and brought up, from numerous little crevices, bits of wax and dirt which had been accumulating there since my childhood, for I never submitted to such an operation before. Having become satisfied with picking about my ears, the barber suddenly twisted my neck about in such a manner that it cracked, as if the vertebrae had been dislocated. 'Hold on!' I shouted, alarmed for the safety of my neck. 'All right,' replied the tonsor, 'me no hurt you,' and he continued to jerk and twist my neck until it was as limber as an old woman's dish rag. He then fell to beating my back, breast, arms, and sides with his fist, and pummelled the muscles until they fairly glowed with the beating he received. He then dashed a bucket of cold water over me, and having dried my skin with towels, declared that his work was done. I dressed myself, and having paid my two cents, walked away feeling like a new man. The sensation of soreness was gone, and one of elasticity remained. I really never felt better in my life."

There is a certain lady of rank and fashion in Paris who constantly believes herself to be dying. To her husband, who is absent on a political mission, she recently sent the following telegram:—"Return instantly. I am very ill—dying." To which M. de ——— replied:—"Pressing business. Wait a fortnight." Madame de ——— has waited.

A friend gave us the particulars of a sad and singular case which had occurred in his family. A young lady, a relative, living in the East was engaged to be married some three years ago, when on the morning of the day appointed for the marriage the father of her betrothed died suddenly. The wedding was postponed for a year; and on the second occasion, when everything was prepared, and but a few hours were to elapse before the ceremony, tidings were received that the body of the young lady's cousin with whom she had lived almost as a daughter for a number of years, was being brought from the South on the next steamer. Another postponement of a year followed, when, but a few weeks since, on the very morning of the wedding day, the intended bride, after but a brief illness, was herself a corpse. This is a strange story, but a true one.—*St. Cloud Journal.*

Judge Burnet, son of the famous Bishop of Salisbury, when young, is said to have been of a wild and dissipated turn. Being one day found by his father in a very serious humor, "what is the matter with you, Tom?" said the Bishop; "what are you ruminating on?" "A greater work than your Lordship's History of the Reformation," answered the son. "Aye! what is that?" asked the father. "The reformation of myself, my lord," replied the son.

Brown, on his first journey per coach not long ago, worried the driver, beside whom he sat, with incessant childish questions about everything on the road. At last he got his quietus thus: "Driver—There's been a woman lying in that house more than a month, and they haven't buried her yet." "Brown—Not buried her yet! pray tell me why not?" "Driver—Because she isn't dead.—*Western paper.*

## A Word for Newspapers.

An exchange says: "Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay newspapers for advertising, etc., as so much given in charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhoods, and giving to localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meager sum which they pay for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper which he is not ashamed of, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington. A good looking thriving sheet helps to sell property; gives character to the locality; in all respects is a desirable public convenience. If, from any cause, the matter in the local or editorial column should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it to be of no account, until you are satisfied that there has not been any more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet, it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity either, but because you feel a necessity to support it."

## A Negro takes the Prize.

The despised classes are creeping up. The first prize for declamation at Harvard College was taken by a colored youth, named Richard Theodore Greener; and the second by Godfrey Morse, a Jew! Young Greener is the son of a poor woman in Boston, who fitted for college at Oberlin and Andover. Nor let it be supposed that in the contest the dark young orator had no "foemen worthy of his steel;" for one of his competitors was Robert McLeod, of Maryland, formerly of the Confederate army. But Mr. Greener conquered this champion, and outstripped also "some favored sons of New England, who boast the aristocratic names of Pickering, Peabody, Dexter, and Ticknor. When a young Negro can beat all Harvard College, we believe that "his Southern brethren" will hardly beat Seymour and Blair, and carry the palm in a contest which is to decide that reconstruction is not void.—*The Independent.*

## A Sad Case.

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## Wealthy Matildy; or, the Father's Kiss.

matildy was wealthy, she was ann onley dorter, her father rolled in his kerrige, and soled shoose for a livin at holesell, he lived on the back ba, nere beekon strete, in the sitty of bosting, & his mete bit was tremen juice!

jaikobb jinkersun loved metildy! aforesaid. jaik was: poore! in facked, hee was soe poore hee koodent stan a draught fur three hundred thowsend moer! hee head know doah! know spoons, knot nutch! metildy loved jaik konsiderable! "Sutch is life!"

Metildy's father sed shee shoood marry fitzklarens fitzpoodle. how hard! as shee disgustic hymn eckstreamly. she koodent tollrait hymn bekos he ack-toualley skwinted! that's soe.

Things are getting konsiderably twisted up,

jaik eloped with metilday! thay was married! metilday & hur husband wre-turned to bosting. tha begged metildy's father to forgiv & forgit! hee refused! hee will never forgit! \* \* \* eye jest past 2 poore fookes, tha was very see day! it was metilday & metilday's husband! tha woslookin fur wurk. they dident find it. metilday mite hayve married fitzklarens fitzpawdel! ann hev lived in a pallashall stile, and also mite hev perwowed thee atlantick manthly! Sutch is life!

One of the richest specimens of a real Irish bull which has ever fallen under our notice was perpetrated by that clever and witty, but blundering Irish knight, Sir Richard Steele, when inviting a certain English nobleman to visit him. "If, sir," said he, "you ever come within a mile of my house, I hope you will stop there!" Another by the same gentleman is well worth recording. Being asked how he accounted for his countrymen making so many bulls, he said: "I cannot tell, if it is not the effect of the climate. I fancy, if an Englishman was born in Ireland, he would just make as many."

A gentleman traveling on horseback down East, came upon an Irishman who was fencing in a most barren and desolate piece of land.

"What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat?" said he; "a herd of cows would starve to death on that land."

"And shure, your honor, wasn't I fencing it to keep the poor beasts out of it?"

A bickering pair of Quakers were lately heard in high controversy, and the husband exclaimed, "I am determined to have one quiet week with thee!" "But how wilt thou get it?" said his taunting spouse, in "reiteration" which married ladies so provokingly indulge in. "I'll keep thee a week after thou art dead," was the Quaker's reply.

A vendor of hoop-skirts was recently extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband.

"No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the store-keeper.

"Well, of course not," dryly responded the husband, who was something of a wag, "she should be *within* it."

When my lady sees master pig munching and wallowing in a ditch, she curls up her nose and lifts up her shoulders at his nastiness. And, lo! when the same pig's leg, fragrant with sage and patriarchal onions, smokes on the board, she sendeth her plate three times. Such is life!

"Jimmy, can you describe a bat?" "Yes, sir." "Well, proceed." "He is a flying insect about the size of a stopple; has India rubber wings, and a shoe-string tail; he sees best with his eyes shut, and bites like thunder."

"An honest man's the noblest work of the Lord!" enthusiastically exclaimed a hard-shell Baptist; and then, after a pause, he added, "but the Lord hasn't had a job in the world for fifty years!"



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Winnebago County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

OLYSSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,

THOMAS G. JONES, of Anoka County.  
W. G. RAMBUS-GIL, of Freeborn County.  
C. T. BROWN, of Nicollet County.  
OSCAR MALMROS, of Ramsey County.

For Congress, First District,

MORTON S. WILKINSON,

OF BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

The Martin County *Atlas* last week, in an editorial nearly two columns long, gives a resume of the point and no-point politics of this district since the birth of that vexed question, and urges the nomination at the coming district convention, of the Hon. J. B. Wakefield for Senator. It also recognizes the claims of Jackson County for the member of the House, and mentions Geo. C. Chamberlain, and A. Minor as prominent candidates in that county. There is not a more popular man in the district, or one who is held in higher estimation abroad than James B. Wakefield, and we know that Mr. Minor would watch the interests of his constituents with an eagle eye, and be as true to them as steel, but they are well known point men, and on that point objections are raised, and will continue to be raised until no points are left for decision. The *Atlas* says:

"During the last days of the Legislature of 1867, a law was passed relieving the railroad company from running to the points of Preston and Austin in Fillmore and Mower counties. With this legislation the railroad company profess to be satisfied, and the point war is thus, it is to be hoped, practically ended."

Cook, decidedly, for the *Atlas* to presume that because we have gained two points, we should tamely surrender the majority without even a show of battle. Amusing, that the editors of that paper should so earnestly desire the election of point men, while in almost the same breath they indirectly say, Let us alone. Really gentlemen we wish we could with conscience void of offence accede to your wishes, but the good to result from our opposition, if successful, forbids. Two points were last winter stricken from the fatal list, and twenty miles of road is the happy result. Of course the Railroad company were satisfied with the laws of last winter so far as it went, as they have shown by their summer's work, but it is simply preposterous to presume that they can be coerced into constructing the balance of the road where they do not want it. Should they desire to run to Blue Earth City and Fairmont, the coast is clear, but we are not satisfied of that fact. We do not believe in hampering in any way, any company which proposes to benefit any country, but on the contrary to encourage them in every possible manner. The Southern Minnesota Railroad Company propose to build a road through the southern tier of counties in this State, and the people of these counties want and need it now. Why then with local janglings vex them with any delay in its construction? It is a duty which the denizens of the little villages owe to the citizens of the counties at large, to say with one voice NO POINTS, that the country may have a railroad in the shortest possible time, and the farmers have a market close at home. As local issues have in the past retarded the road, the people have no assurance that such will not be the case in the future, and we urge them in this case, for the welfare of the country and in opposition to the proposed speculations of town site proprietors, to demand the repeal of the point law. Then if the road goes twelve miles south of Winnebago City, we shall have nothing to say.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS?

The Democratic leaders in the South frequently avow that they are now certain to all for which Southern blood was shed in the rebellion. This object was security in dominating over the black race. They sought this by force of arms and failed. They expect to attain it now by getting the political control of the Southern States, by driving out or scaring away white Radicals, and then by legislation or terrorizing crushing the blacks. Every demonstration of Democratic sentiment in this State or the South, every Ku-Klux outrage, every expression of rebel desires for peace, every denunciation of Republicans, every laudation of Gen. Blair's policy is explainable, when it is known that every rebel hopes to gain now what he failed to gain by armed treason and rebellion.

Grant's Lesson to his Soldiers.

A correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Express* says:

During one of the front and rear attacks which the enemy made upon our left near Dinwiddie Court House, not a little confusion was produced among our troops. Here and there was hurrying to and fro, riding in hot haste, giving and changing orders, taking new positions, or changing front. As yet the firing was desultory; a few had been killed and several wounded. Gen. Grant, accompanied with one staff officer and an orderly or two, was assisting the division

black whippers and robbed for being Radicals. Hundreds of blacks have been driven out by violence from their homes in Maury, Lawrence, Giles and other counties in Middle Tennessee. In Rutherford county a woman has been cruelly whipped, near Versailles, on suspicion of having told who some of the Ku-Klux were. At Humboldt, Gibson county, a white man was recently whipped, and a negro so maltreated that he died of the injuries he received, their sole crime being that they were Radicals. At McKenzie, a white man and several negroes were recently outraged. A man in Rutherford county, for teaching negro children in Sunday school, was recently taken from his home, by eleven masked Democrats, and severely whipped. At the recent Republican State Convention there was a number of delegates who had been outraged, and several members of the State Legislature had to travel circuitous routes, by night, to escape assassination, when coming to Nashville. The Military Committee of the State Legislature has had before it some hundreds of witnesses who testified to the great increase of disloyal violence, and recited numerous cases of diabolical outrages upon Union men. One man exhibited his feet, which had been blistered by being held before a fire by Ku-Klux torturers. The Democratic leaders, while claiming to desire peace, tell their followers that the calling out of the State militia will be such an aggression on the part of the State Government that it is certain to bring on war, and that it does so, their first purpose must be to kill off all white Radicals. Recently the *Appeal* advised its Democratic readers, in anticipation of another war, to arm themselves, and headed its article in capitals, "Set the Law at Defiance."

At a recent Democratic demonstration in Memphis, the Southern Confederacy was loudly cheered, and at the Brownsville Democratic Convention, on last Monday, Gen. Forrest assured them that it would not be two years before the North would admit that the South was all right in the rebellion. Not long since the *Atlanta* wanted to know why the Ku-Klux "had not the hearts of Radicals on their daggers," and Gen. Pike in a recent speech at Center Hill, Mississippi, sought to inflame the young men and make them swear that no Northern man should cross the Ohio and live. All the Democratic papers of the South denounce Congress, and declare that all authority exercised in the South by the present State Government is tyrannical, and should be resisted and overthrown by the people. They all seek to excite the bitterest animosity against Republicans. Not one of them denounces Ku-Klux outrages. Not long since the Brownsville *Bee* intimated that a citizen of that place would be murdered if he further offended the Ku-Klux. The tone of these Democratic papers, the speeches of Democratic leaders, and the outrages by masked Democrats in all parts of the country, gives ground for the opinion that unrepentant treason contemplates another outbreak, but I incline to the opinion that an outbreak and the consequent collision with the State and General Government is not what these Southern Democrats desire. I believe that they have a well-settled purpose, and that this purpose is illustrated by their whole conduct and language.

Old-Fashioned Base Ball.

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be."

A game of base ball, as it was played in our "grandfather's days," came off two weeks since in Oswego, N. Y. The sides were chosen from the solid men, the "old boys" of the place. Each "side" numbered fifteen. The tally was kept by notching a pine stick, the rule being that the side which made the first hundred notches was to be the winner. Five "hyses" (hase being unknown in "ye olden time") were used, and indicated by means of flag sticks stuck in the ground. The "captains" came together at 2:35 in the afternoon, threw up the club and went "hand over hand" for the first choice of men. The game then commenced. A large crowd was in attendance to witness the game, and "laugh and grow fat" was the order of the day. The score at the end of the game stood 100 to 73, with three men to spare on the side of the victors. The "old boys" were so delighted with the enjoyment derived from their game, that they proposed to keep up the practice. A meeting was accordingly held in the old Supreme Court room in Oswego, and ended in the organization of an Old-Fashioned Base Ball Club.

Milk sells for two and a half cents a quart in Connecticut.

The insanity of George Francis Train is now well established.

Wild foxes are mysteriously dying by thousands in East Virginia.

The Japanese are beginning to emigrate to the Sandwich Islands.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the 24th ult.

Chicago is very sickly now, and the mortality among children is fearful.

The New York *Sun* recommends Horace Greeley for Minister to England.

It is proposed to bridge the Delaware river at Philadelphia, with a structure costing \$2,000,000.

A hundred and fifty native Japanese Christians were drowned, by order of the Pagan Mikado, recently.

Go-to-the-Devil-and-stay-there is the translation of the name of a Seminole "brave" away down in Florida.

There are five thousand newspapers in the United States. New ones are established at the rate of about two a day.

The nine gentlemen who acted as pallbearers at the funeral of Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt, are worth jointly \$250,000,000.

For the year ending January 1st, 1868, between fifty and sixty million bushels of grain were received in Chicago. It is thought the receipts for the year ending January 1st 1868, will reach eighty million bushels.

ion and brigade commanders in the suitable disposition of their forces, he having come upon that part of our line soon after these simultaneous attacks were made.

While engaged with these arrangements, three soldiers passed near the General, carrying a dead man, wrapped in a blanket, from the skirmish line. Grant rode up to them, and ordering them to stop, said: "Who have you here?"

One of them replied: "We have the body of our Captain. We are taking it to the rear. He was just now killed on the skirmish line."

They were young men, rather tall and fine-looking, and appeared from eighteen to twenty-four years of age.

"You remember, my brave boys," says the General, "that the first duty of a soldier, in the hour of battle, is to secure the victory; that acquired, there will be sufficient time to care for the wounded, collect the captured property, and bury the dead."

"We know that, General," said the oldest, glancing at the stars of the Lieutenant General; "but he was our father, too. When we set out for the war, we all promised our mother and sister that whoever should die, the survivors would send home to be buried on the banks of the Kalamazoo."

"It can make but little difference to your brave father where his body lies," said Grant. "While the more than Spartan patriotism and self-denial of your mother and sister will not permit you to leave the post of duty in an hour like this."

They nodded assent, but were too deeply affected to reply. They laid the body of their father at the roots of a pine tree which stood near by, and, half running, half walking, returned to their regiment. Tears glistened in the eyes of the commanding General as he remarked their earnest, though sorrowful resignation, and he often turned to catch a glimpse of them as they sunk in the little valleys and rose on the hills hurrying back.

Within less than two hours the battle for the day was won. The three brothers came out unhurt. The body of their father was embalmed at City Point, and sent to Parma, Michigan.

A little more than a month afterwards, when that part of the army passed through Richmond, the two younger brothers were the junior officers in their father's company, and the elder was the Adjutant of their regiment.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., Aug. 10, 1868.

To Richard James:

Tracy Darrell has this day applied for the ne or sw or sh sw or sec. 32, town 101 north, range 30 west, it being the land you claimed. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 11th day of Sept., 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.  
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

GLOBE HOTEL,

Winnebago, Winnebago Co., Minnesota,  
J. M. GRAY, Prop.

Terms Reasonable.—Teamsters over night and stable charges. Good stabling, and reasonable charges.

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Address, THOMAS J. WAID,  
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St. Marys, Vigo Co., Ind.

The Merchants' Protective Union

Mercantile Reference Register.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume:

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchants to ascertain at a glance the CAPITAL, CHARACTER, and DIGNITY of each of his customers, as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also a Newspaper Directory, containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior to, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By aid of the MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION REGISTER, business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above-named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the Monthly Chronicle, containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE REGISTER.

Price of the Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register, fifty dollars (\$50.) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, by express or by mail.

Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 122 Broadway, (Box 2565.) New York.

Dexter is "King of the Turf." He recently trotted on the Fashion Course, with running mate, a mile in two minutes and fourteen seconds.

The Treasury Department has received a remittance of \$5,000 in coin on account of customs duties collected in Alaska—the first received.

Russia sends 14,000 criminals to Siberia every year. One fifth of them die from the fatigue of the journey, 2,000 miles, which is performed on foot.

Two men employed in mining on Pine Island, in Lake Vermilion, were recently blinded by an explosion, and wandered nine days without food, before they were discovered.

Judge Morris, a prominent republican of Mississippi was shot in that State, as he was about leaving for the North to engage in the Canvass. His politics did not suit the assassin.

At Niagara Falls last week a little girl fell from the Goat Island bridge into the rapids, but was rescued by a young man named Moulton, of Auburn, N. Y., an expert swimmer—who succeeded in reaching the shore only about fifteen feet from the cataract.

When the Pacific Railroad is completed it will be nothing strange for religiously inclined people to listen to Baecher of New York on one Sunday, and to Stebbins of San Francisco on the next—and in the mean time attend the Thursday evening prayer meeting in the tabernacle of Brigham Young.

N. H. Mowery of San Francisco, rode three hundred and one miles on horseback in fourteen hours eleven minutes and nine seconds, at Bay View Park, on Sunday, the 2d of last month. He rode thirty-one different horses, and won the race by fifty-one minutes, winning \$2,000.

SHERIDAN J. ABBOTT,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

Particular attention paid to the Collection of Debts and Payment of Taxes.

ALL BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Winnebago City, Minn., Aug. 30, 1868.

231st

U. S. Land Office.

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This Company has paid in losses in this State during the last six years about \$100,000, and the money always comes just at a time when most needed to relieve the immediate necessities of a family just robbed by death of the household head, and in many cases saves what he has worked a life time to accumulate, by preventing the sacrifice of property in order to raise money to relieve the necessities of survivors. It is always paid to the widow and orphans. No man can neglect his family in this respect. GO, therefore, AT ONCE, to Mr. A. C. DUNN, of Winnebago City, or to GEORGE B. KINGSLEY, of Blue Earth City, and make application for a Policy. It costs but little, and is the safest of any earthly investment. It protects your family while they need protection, and in old age you can draw the money yourself; so that if poor, it will make you comfortable when other resources fail.

We have three thousand policy holders in Minnesota—more insurance, than all other companies combined, and the reduced premiums, the large dividends, the prompt payment of losses, the returning in wise and judicious loans the money taken for premiums to the localities from whence it is taken, the equitable return of premiums on surrendered policies, are the strongest arguments in favor of the "Northwesterns."

The low rate of mortality and high rates of interest will eventually enable the Company to make larger dividends than are declared by Eastern Companies.

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April 7th, 1868.

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WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1868.

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E. A. HOTCHKISS, Editor and Proprietor.

## Business Directory.

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J. H. SPROUT, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Blue Earth City, Minn. 2424

Dr. J. P. Humes, Physician & Surgeon, Office at his residence on Cleveland street, second house east of the Post Office, Winnebago City, Minn.

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J. S. SMITH, MURPHY & CO, Dealers in BOOKS & STATIONERY, POST OFFICE BUILDING, FRONT ST., MANKATO, MINN. Particular attention paid to Music Orders.

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## MANKATO HOUSE.

GROVER C. BURT, Proprietor. Having refurnished throughout the above well known house, the proprietor asks a continuance of public patronage. Good stable accommodations are connected with the house. Charges moderate. 209

## CLIFTON HOUSE.

Front Street, near the Levee. MANKATO, MINNESOTA. M. T. C. FLOWER & SON, PROPRIETORS. General Stage Office for all points in the State, Good Stabling, with attentive Drivers. 1931

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Winnebago City, Minnesota. E. G. & A. P. COLLINS, Proprietors. Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate. Stages leave this House for all points. 2574

## U. A. LOUNSBERRY,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, examine Titles, pay Taxes, &c. Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co. Minnesota. Nov. 1867. 2131

## GRIEBEL & BROTHER.

Wholesale and retail dealers in BOOTS, SHOES. Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc. Front Street, Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

## JOHN BURNS OF GETTYSBURG.

BY FR. DEET HART.

Have you heard the story that gossips tell Of Burns of Gettysburg? No? Ah, well; Brief is the glory that hero earns, Brief the story of poor John Burns;

He was the fellow who won renown—The only man who didn't back down—When the rebels rode through his native town;

But he held his own in the fight next day, When all his townsfolk ran away. That was in July, sixty-three,

The very day that General Lee, Flower of Southern chivalry, Battered and beaten, backward reeled

From a stubborn Meade and a barren field. I might tell how, but the day before, John Burns stood at his cottage door,

Looking down the village street, Where, in the shade of his peaceful vine, He heard the low of his gathered kine.

And felt their breath with incense sweet; On, I might say, when the sunset burned The old farm gable, he thought it turned

The milk that fell in a babbling flood Into the milk-pail, red as blood! Or, how he fanned the hum of bees

Were bullets buzzing among the trees. But all such fanciful thoughts as these

Were strange to a practical man like Burns, Who minded only his own concerns, Troubled no more by fancies fine

Than one of his calm-eyed, long-tailed kine—Quite old-fashioned and matter of fact, Slow to argue, but quick to act.

That was the reason, as some folk say, He fought so well on that terrible day. And it was terrible: On the right

Raged for hours the heady fight, Thundered the battery's double bass—Difficult music for men to face!

While on the left—where now the graves Undulate like the living waves, That all that day unceasing swept

Up to the pile the rebels kept—Round shot splintered the upland glades, Sown with bullets, reaped with blades;

Shattered fences here and there Tossed their splinters in the air. The very trees were stripped and bare;

The barns that once held yellow grain Were heaped with harvests of the slain. The cattle bellowed on the plain,

The turkeys screamed with might and main, And brooding barn-fowl left their nest With strange shells bursting in each nest.

Just where the tide of battle turns, Ere and lonely stood old John Burns. How do you think the man was dressed?

He wore an ancient long buff vest, Yellow as saffron—but his best; And, buttoned over his mealy breast,

Was a bright blue coat, with a rolling collar, And large gilt buttons—size of a dollar—

With tails that the country folk called "swallow." He wore a broad-brimmed, bell-crowned hat, White as the helix on which it sat.

Never had such a sight been seen For forty years on the village green. Since old John Burns was a country beau,

And went to the "quillings" long ago, Close at his elbows, all that day, Veterans of the Peninsula,

Scourged and hoarded, charged and away; And striplings, dandy of lip and chin—Clerks that the Home Guard unlearned in—

Glanced as they passed at the hat he wore, Then at the title his right hand bore; And bailed him from out their youthful lore,

With scraps of a slangy repertoire: "How are you, White Hat?" "Put her through!" "Your head's level," and "Bully for you!"

Called him "Daddy"—begged he'd disclose The name of the tailor who made his clothes, And what was the value he set on those;

While Burns, unmindful of jeer and scoff, Stood there picking the rebels off. With his long brown rifle, and bell-crown hat,

And the swallow-tails they were laughing at, 'Twas but a moment, for that respect Which clothes all courage their voices checked;

And something the wildest could understand Spoke in the old man's strong right hand; And his corded throat, and the linking frown

Of his eyebrows under his old bell-crown; Until, as they gazed, there crept an awe Through the ranks in whispers, and some men saw,

In the antique vestments and long white hair, The Past of the Nation in battle there; And some of the soldiers since declare

That the gleam of his old white hair afar, Like the cresting plume of the brave Narvaez, That day was their eridame of war. So ragged the battle. You know the rest:

How the rebels, beaten and backward pressed, Broke at the final charge, and ran. At which John Burns—a practical man—

Shouldered his rifle, unbent his brows, And then went back to his bees and crows. That is the story of old John Burns;

This is the moral the reader learns: In fighting the battle, the question's whether You'll show a hat that's white, or a feather!

## TO MY NOSE.

Knows he, who never took a pinch. Nose, the pleasure thence which flows? Knows he the thrilling joy

That my nose knows? O Nose! I am proud of thee As any mountain of its snows; I gaze on thee and feel that pride

A Roman knows. The world is not so framed that it can keep quiet. Could we perfect human nature, we might expect perfection everywhere; but as it is, there will always be this wavering hither and thither; one part must suffer while the other is at ease. Envy and egotism will be always at work like bad demons, and party conflicts (and those of sects) find no end. Do what you were born or have learned to do, and avoid hindering others from doing the same.

Measure not thy entertainment of a guest by his estate, but thine own. Because he is a lord, forget not thou art but a gentleman; otherwise, if with feasting him thou breakest thyself, he will not cure thy rupture, and perchance rather deride than pity thee.

Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.—Habakkuk.

The only way for a rich man to be healthy is, by exercise and abstinence. To live so as if he were poor.

## Doubting.

What a mercy it would be if we could live without doubting! But so common are doubts and fears that Mr. John Bunyan, the greatest master of Christian experience that ever lived, in his "Holy War" represents an army of doubters as trying to capture the city of Mansoul, and he divides them into a great number of regiments; there are the Election doubters, the Calling doubters, the Perseverance doubters, and so on; and these fellows with the great hell drum, which they keep continually beating, much alarmed the town of Mansoul, and even forced an entrance into it, and well-nigh took the castle of the heart itself, but they could not quite take the citadel, and were ultimately driven out. When doubts and fears prevail, do not tell me that you can get rid of them when you like. I know they are sins, but they are strong sins. I know it is a disease to doubt, but it is a disease which is very common among God's people—I wish it were not—and when these gloomy doubts prevail, there is no comfort in the heart nor joy in life.

"For oh, when gloomy doubts prevail, I fear to call thee mine, The springs of comfort seem to fail, And all my hopes decline."

What then shall we do? Why, once again fly to the Comforter, and cry, "Blessed Comforter of this people, thou whose balmy wings can bring us peace, descend!" When he works within us, and spreads abroad those wings of love, order reigns instead of confusion. He says, "Let there be light!" and the thick darkness yields, and there is light, and our soul rejoices with "joy unspeakable and full of glory." Now, this is the experience, I believe, of every Christian, and it shall be your experience, my beloved brother, if you can but cast yourself upon divine power.—Spurgeon.

## Olden Times.

In those days people drank green tea and ate heavy suppers, and went to bed with warming pans and night-caps, and slept on feather beds with curtains round them, and dreamed fresh air in their rooms as much as sensible folks now-a-days dread to be without it; and, if they heard a noise in the night, they got up and groped about in the dark, and procured a light with much difficulty, with flint and steel and tinder box, and unpleasant sulphur matches; and went to medicine chests and took calomel and blue pills and salts and senna and jalap and rhubarb. In those days the fine gentlemen tipped old Jamaica and bitters in the morning, and lawyers took their clients to the sideboard for a dram, while the fine ladies lounged on sofas reading Byron and Moore and Scott. In those days leather fire-buckets were hung in the entries, filled with water, and when a fire broke out every citizen was a fireman. In those days gentlemen chewed tobacco, and ladies cleaned their dental pearls with snuff and wore thin shoes, and laced themselves into feminine waists and consumption. Babies were put to sleep with spanking and paragonie. Urchins were flogged at school a posteriori, and subjected to all sorts of unheard of chastisements. Picture books and toys were dear and poor. Big boys played hockey, or, as they call it down south, dandy, in the streets with crooked sticks and hard wooden balls—policemen being unknown—and went home to their mothers to have broken shins anointed with opodeldoe. Street fights occurred between schools, and schoolmasters were persecuted by the biggest boys. Young ladies danced nothing but formal and decorous cotillions or fast and furious Virginia reels, in wide entry halls, by the light of candles that called for snuffers every ten minutes, to music by black fiddlers or cracked and jingling pianos; while mothers sat darning stockings, and fathers played backgammon, or gambled and swigged brandy and water, or came home late roaring bacchanalian songs, and inquiring of their sleepy wives in which brown parcel the milk was wrapped up. Boasting school misses, in calico gowns, practiced the Battle of Prague, or the Caliph of Bagdad, or Clementine's Sonatas, on instruments not much bigger than a modern young lady's traveling

## Who are Democrats?

From the Indiana State Journal.

The President, Vice-President and every member of the rebel government, was a Democrat.

Every soldier who, after being educated at the expense of the government, basely deserted the flag of his country, and took up arms against it, was a Democrat.

Every member of both branches of the rebel congress was a Democrat.

Every cut throat and murderer who shot down and starved defenseless Union prisoners of war, was a Democrat.

Every man in the North who sympathized with traitors and treason in the South during the late civil war, was a Democrat.

Every general, colonel and officer in the Confederate army was a Democrat.

Every person who rejoiced at the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, was a Democrat.

Every draft rioter, sneak and bounty jumper was a Democrat.

Every person who wrote letters to the army encouraging soldiers to desert their comrades, was a Democrat.

Every person who was sad when the Union arms triumphed, was a Democrat.

Every person who assailed the "lawful money of the country" and the national credit, was a Democrat.

Every person who declared that he "would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people," was a Democrat.

Every person who was in favor of "two Republics and a United South," was a Democrat.

Every person who was anxious to know whether "the South had resources enough to keep the Union army at bay," was a Democrat.

Every person who denied the authority of the General Government to enforce its laws, was a Democrat.

Every person who recognized the rebellion as "legitimate, legal and just," was a Democrat.

Every man who shouted "not another man nor another dollar to carry on a civil war," was a Democrat.

Every man who insulted the loyal armies of the Union by declaring "the war a failure," was a Democrat.

Every person who invented dangerous compounds to burn steamboats and Northern cities, was a Democrat.

Every person who contrived hellish schemes to introduce the vast pestilence of yellow fever into Northern cities, was a Democrat.

Every person who robbed the School Fund and used the money for gold gambling operations, was a Democrat.

Every person who engaged in shooting down negroes in the streets, or burning negro school houses, was a Democrat.

Every person who burned up negro children in orphan asylums, was a Democrat.

Every officer in the army who was dismissed for cowardice or disloyalty, was a Democrat.

Every man who denounced Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings," was a Democrat.

Every man who denounced greenbacks as "Lincoln skins," was a Democrat.

Every man who asserted that "Lincoln bayonets were shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was a Democrat.

Every man who asserted that our "only hope is in the successful resistance of the South," was a Democrat.

Every man who, during the war, asserted that the Republic was dying "Dying!! Dying!!!" was a Democrat.

Every person who conspired to release rebel prisoners and burn Northern cities was a Democrat.

Every member of the Ku-Klux-Klan is a Democrat.

Booth, the assassin, was a Democrat.

Seymour, who addressed a murderous mob as "my friends," was a Democrat.

Gen. Forrest, the Fort Pillow butcher, was a Democrat.

Witz, the murderer of Union prisoners, was a Democrat.

Mr. Blackburn is a Democrat.

Dr. Mudd, Payne, Atzerott and Mrs. Surratt, were Democrats.

## When to Sell.



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Franklin County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

CLYDE S. GRANT,  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,  
OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,

THOMAS G. JONES, of And a County,  
W. G. RAMBO, of Franklin County,  
C. T. BROWN, of Newton County,  
OSCAR MALLORY, of Ramsey County.

For Congress, First District,

NORTON S. WILKINSON,  
OF BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

The Second District.

The Congressional fight in the second district loses none of its fierceness now that the nomination or nominations are made. Our readers are aware that a part of the delegates bolted, and that two conventions were held and that Donnelly and Hubbard are the Republican nominees, and will continue their little game of punch and thrust, until election lets daylight into the dinner of one of them. There is much speculation regarding their chances, it being thought by many that the result of the division of the Republican party would be the election of the Democratic candidate. Many wealthy men, the State officers, and the St. Paul Press, are for Hubbard. Donnelly is for himself, and has the sympathy of the populace.

Money, for the following bet, is on deposit at the banking house of Dawson & Co.

\$500 that Donnelly will beat Hubbard in the District; \$100 that Donnelly will beat Hubbard in Hennepin county; \$100 that Donnelly will beat Hubbard in Ramsey county; \$100 that Donnelly will beat Hubbard in Goodhue county; \$200 that Donnelly will beat Hubbard by three thousand majority in the District. All to be taken as one proposition, and on the condition that both candidates remain in the field until the election.

## THE GREAT INTRIGUE.

How Seymour was Nominated.

Triumph of the Malignants.

Speech of William Brown, Esq., in Frankfort, Ky.

William Brown, Esq., a Kentuckian whose loyalty is unquestioned, and whose friendship for Mr. Chase was such that he was made acquainted with all the successive steps of those who were endeavoring to make the Chief Justice the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, made a speech in Frankfort, in his State, on the 29th inst., which we find reported at length in the Cincinnati Commercial. Mr. Brown attempted a vindication of Mr. Chase, an elaboration of the plans of those who favored his nomination, and an exposure of the unaccountable wickedness of the man who in Tammany Convention, by his own weakness, timidity and ambition handed over the control of the party to the bad men who now control it. The speaker was on the ground—familiar with all the movements that were made, and was, we have no doubt, honest then as he is now in his endeavors to serve his country. Of the truth of what he says there can be no question. After saying that Mr. Chase abated none of his well known principles, and that he insisted upon carrying his ideas of universal suffrage into the canvass, he says:

I wish to call your attention to the fact that from the time the "Chase movement" assumed shape, there were two factions in the Democratic party. One was progressive, and was composed mainly of the Eastern Democrats and business men of the Cotton States, but it had more or less strength in every State in the Union, embracing, as it did, nearly all the German element of the Democratic party. The other was reactionary, and composed mainly of those rebels who are still unrepentant, who learned nothing by the sad experience of the war, and of the great mass of Western Democrats who supported Mr. Pendleton.

## PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS.

The progressives favored an entire change of party front, and the inauguration of a new party on new progressive ideas; practically admitting that the old Democratic party was dead, and must pass away, as did the Whig and Know Nothing organizations in the last decade. They proposed, however, to retain the old party name, and to found a new party which should bear about the same relations to the Democratic party as the Republican party of 1860 bore to the old Whig party. They preferred an entire abandonment of every great question upon which they had been defeated. It was proposed to recognize impartial man-

hood suffrage, without distinction of race or color, as a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, to be regulated, however, in its application by the States themselves.

It was proposed by peaceful means and moral suasion to secure the removal of all disabilities and disqualifications in the South now existing by reason of participation in the rebellion, and to break down the power of class legislation and unequal laws throughout the country. It was proposed to settle the financial question by restoring the country to such a condition of peace and prosperity that specie payments could be speedily resumed; and that a large saving in the national expenditures and a corresponding reduction in taxation should be gained by sacred pledges of the inviolability of the national faith; thus putting our credit on so solid a foundation that our debt could be funded in long bonds, not bearing more than three or four per cent. interest in coin, which would be taken mostly in Europe, thus turning loose the large amount of American capital now invested in Government bonds, which would then find employment in developing our immense resources, both agricultural and mechanical.

It was proposed, as a correlative part of this financial scheme, to invite all the emigration we possibly could from the Old World to our shores, and to give national aid to all those great railway interests which tend to make us a more homogeneous people, and to bind North and South, East and West together, in the belief that the material development of the nation's best interests under such a policy would soon give us more money than we would want.

## THE REACTIONISTS.

The policy of the reactionists was the reverse of all this. It was proposed by them to advocate the theory of a "white man's government;" that the black man, his family and his property might exist here in peace, but that he should be governed by laws, punished by laws, and taxed by laws in framing which he should have no voice; and where this voice had been given him by Congress, to deprive him of it by any means, peaceful or warlike, if circumstances might render it necessary.

It was proposed to overturn the Southern State governments established under Congressional legislation by the Unionists, and to make new ones by rebels, and that a rebel, whether repentant or not, must be regarded as good a man as anybody else; as worthy to fill office in the Government, and as a fit subject to make laws for the widows and orphans whose kindred he had slain in battle. It was proposed to abolish the national banking system, and to issue greenbacks enough to redeem all the five-twenty bonds in circulation; but I confess I have never understood what was to become of the greenbacks, though I take it for granted it was the intention to destroy them as fast as they reached the Treasury in payment of taxes, just as a farmer destroys his promissory note given for land when he pays it off with the proceeds of his crop of wheat or corn. This is a beautiful theory; so is that of the perpetual motion, or navigation of the air in balloons.

When either of these theories are successfully reduced to practice our nation will not prosper, and will wax fat upon the larks that are caught by the falling skies.

## THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

I will now recall your attention to the closing hours of the New York Convention, but I desire first to state that what I shall say of Mr. Seymour is spoken in no vindictive sense. In private life, I have no doubt that he is a most estimable gentleman.

## THE CANDIDATES.

The first choice of the reactionists was Mr. Pendleton, who had sympathized with the cause of rebellion during the war, and had won some temporary notoriety by advocating the financial views of Mr. Stevens and General Butler. But he was known to be an aristocrat by nature and education. He always had more love for the Southern planter in his baronial home, than the working man of the North in his humble cottage. All these things put together made him so unpopular with the Eastern men, that it was evident from the first, to all but his satellites, that he could not be nominated. There was no other man in the reactionist faction so strong as Mr. Pendleton; and, when his chances were gone, that faction had lost ground it could only recover by strategy.

## THE PLATFORM.

This is attempted, and with eminent success. The platform adopted is a curious document; it shows very plainly the workmanship of both factions. Nothing is said of a white man's government, nothing of negro suffrage, and nothing of greenbacks. The financial plank is non-committal, and means greenbacks or gold, according to the wishes of the reader. Thus far we see the triumph of the reactionists. Where the platform declares the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," we see the only marked impression made by the reactionists upon the instrument, and which the reactionists could very well yield for the sake of party union and strategy, as if they had nominated their man, this plank would have been thrown out, and along with it all those rebels who might still desire to stand on it.

## BALLOTING BEGINS.

As soon as the balloting commenced, it became evident that the reactionists would ultimately win, if their men stood firm. They held the balance of power, and, by a judicious system of tactics, prevented the nomination of any one up to Wednesday night, and taking advantage of the defection of Mr. Hendricks' friends to Mr. Pendleton, the former was

very effectually killed off, the progressists using General Hancock's name for that purpose on Wednesday, July 8. General Hancock never did, at any time, have the slightest chance for a nomination, and his strongest vote was given for strategic reasons, by men whose first choice was an entirely different man. Mr. Hendricks was the only man Mr. Chase's friends ever feared; and, when the Convention adjourned, on Wednesday evening, those who were in the secret of the vote given for General Hancock considered the victory as won, and had no doubt of Mr. Chase's nomination the next day.

## THE PROGRESSIVISTS CONSULT.

The progressivists met in council that night. It was arranged who should nominate Chase, who should second it, what States were to vote for him on the first ballot, and what should be said on the occasion of bringing his name formally before the convention. A most formidable strength was developed, and every circumstance was auspicious for success. But it was considered best to have a ballot or two next morning, before the nomination was made, so as to kill off the apparent strength of General Hancock, and satisfy his friends that there was no hope for him. It was known that the vote he received from the next morning, as well as scattering votes from several other States. New Jersey and Massachusetts were unanimously for Chase.

## THEY ARE BETRAYED.

Not desiring to offend such friends as Gen. Hancock had in the Convention, or to make to manifest the reason of the vote Massachusetts had given him that day, it was arranged that the vote of New Jersey only should be withdrawn on the first ballot, and cast where it would not count; and this was done. There are reasons to believe that the deliberations of this meeting were betrayed to the reactionists. Every thing at this stage of the proceedings depended on the firmness of the New York delegation. From the 4th to the 9th of July this delegation had professed to be for Mr. Chase, and that it only waited a favorable opportunity to bring forward his name.

## MR. SEYMOUR FOR CHASE.

At midnight on the 8th, Mr. Horatio Seymour still protested that he was for Mr. Chase; but Mr. Chase had friends who doubted Mr. Seymour's sincerity from the first, and who believed that he was acting with duplicity. It is true he had repeatedly declined the use of his name; many of his friends were saying as Antony did to Caesar: "You all did see, that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a kingly crown, which he did thrice refuse."

To this, others would respond as did the fourth citizen, "Mark'd ye his words? He would not take the crown; Therefore, 'tis certain, he was not ambitious."

## HIS HONOR SUSPECTED.

To be sure that Mr. Seymour was sincere, it was arranged before breakfast on the morning of July 9, that he should be put in nomination, by a friend of Mr. Chase's, in order to force him from cover, and compel him to reveal his true policy. On the very ballot that Seymour was nominated, Mr. Chase's name would have been put before the Convention by a gentleman from a Southern State, who is young, intellectual and courageous, and was a warm advocate of Mr. Chase's nomination. The object of this "movement" was to circumvent Mr. Seymour's treachery, if he intended any; but it was defeated by the superior strategy of the reactionists. WHAT HIS HONOR WAS WORTH.

The only hope they had after Mr. Pendleton's defeat, was to secure a weak, nervous, cowardly man the first place on the ticket, and to nominate a bold, courageous, strong-willed reactionist for the Vice Presidency, and in this attempt they succeeded so perfectly as to excite my admiration of their tact, skill and courage. It was arranged at the meeting of the progressivists to which I have referred, that a petition which had been prepared by a German editor from Wisconsin, and which had been signed by nearly every German editor then in New York city, asking for the nomination of Mr. Chase, should be read to the Convention by Mr. Seymour, as its presiding officer, he having previously declined to nominate Mr. Chase himself, on the ground that he was the President of the Convention; but I have been told by a gentleman now living in New York city, and whose veracity I have no doubt to question, that on the morning of July 9, a short time before the convention met, Mr. Seymour read to him from the manuscript, a very chaste, neat, little speech, which he said he would deliver to the convention when Mr. Chase's name was brought before it, and he believed Mr. Seymour had that speech in his pocket when he was nominated. Relying on Mr. Seymour and the New York delegation, the progressivists met in the convention on the morning of July 9, full of hope in the success of their plan. But a counter movement had been going on. I was told in Cincinnati, the other day, by a prominent Democrat, that only six members of the Ohio delegation were made privy to the nomination of Mr. Seymour. This was their game.

## SEYMOUR'S CRIMINAL WEAKNESS.

These men determined, with the aid of the Southern rebels, to capture Horatio Seymour from the progressivists and nominate him; knowing that this would so demoralize that faction as to give them control of the Convention, and that not a voice would be raised when they brought forward their own man for the Vice Presidency, who had already been agreed on by the reactionists. It was the most successful movement ever made in this country in a National Convention; but it was a forlorn hope; any moral courage on Mr. Seymour's part, any thought of how great men act in trying emergencies, any reflection on his part of the resolution displayed by Caesar at the Rubicon, by Huss at the stake, by Luther at Worms, by Jefferson or Franklin at Independence Hall, by Grant at Vicksburg, by Thomas at Chickamauga, and any desire to emulate the example of these great men, would have covered the reactionists with overwhelming defeat.

## THE REBELS KNEW THEIR MAN.

They knew him well. Ohio led off. Mr. Seymour rose to his feet. The stillness of death filled the great hall. There, on that bright July morning, in the midst of that vast mass of humanity, in the commercial metropolis of the nation and of his own State, to which the eyes of forty millions of people were turned that day, Mr. Seymour, trembling with excitement and filled with fear, stood and pleaded for his character. It was a piteous sight. The poor man told of his promises; that when he had refused the use of his name he meant it, and that now his honor forbade it. Think of this, my hearers! He stood there and pleaded for his "honor." I believe he felt what he said, for to say that, under the circumstances, he was guilty of preconcerted treachery would be to say that by his side Judas Iscariot and John Wilkes Booth had lost the luster of their infamy.

## THE OLD REBEL YELL.

When he had finished his yell he was boldly told that, after what had occurred, his honor was now safe in the hands of the reactionists. Ohio returned to the charge; the rebels throughout the hall raised the same wild and savage yell with which Hampton and Forest had so often charged the soldiers of the Union. It was too much for Mr. Seymour. Braver men than he had quailed before that yell; he hesitated, he yielded, then fled ignominiously from the scene. I know of but one incident in modern history comparable to this event—that of the present French Emperor, in the barrack yard at Strasbourg, in 1830, when, just at the point of success, his courage failed him, and the stern will of Talandier made him cower like a whipped hound.

## ALL WAS NOW OVER.

Says Kinglake: "One of the ornaments which the Prince wore was a sword; yet, without striking a blow, he allowed himself to be publicly stripped of his grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and all his other decorations." In a similar manner, overcome by his fears, Horatio Seymour permitted the reactionists to strip him of his "honor," and to make him do that which he could not do without its violation, as he himself confessed. All was now over. The demoralization of the progressivists was complete, and the rebels had it their own way. Hence, an unpardoned rebel soldier could rise to his feet and propose the name of Francis P. Blair, Jr., the very prince of revolutionists, as the Vice President of the nation this same rebel had fought to destroy. Rebels again triumphed; the deed was done, and when the convention adjourned, the happiest men in New York city were General Wm. Preston, General Wade Hampton and General N. B. Forrest; and they had good reason to be so, for, in the heart of the great North, they had achieved the greatest political victory of the present generation, and had done their work wisely and well. Thus, through the cowardice of one poor, weak man, perished the fairest and most auspicious movement in behalf of liberty and progress that this country has witnessed since the old bell at Independence Hall proclaimed the birth of our nationality.

## WHAT CHASE'S NOMINATION WOULD HAVE DONE.

Mr. Chase's nomination would have been accepted by the entire country as a surrender of the rebellion, and all the ideas that animated it. He would have carried with him half a million Republican voters, and his name would at once have been an irreversible guarantee of success. The nation then would not have been divided on the old issues of the rebellion, and the question would not have been one of peace or war, as it is now. The only contest would have been one between the two great parties, both liberal and progressive, one led by the great soldier, the other by the great jurist. The results of one short political campaign would have been as fruitful of good as a quarter century of ordinary progress. Peace would have reigned supreme, for the people would have felt that whether Chase or General Grant was elected, in either event the laws passed by their representatives would be executed by a true and tried friend of the Union, who, in cabinet or field, has sustained the liberties of our land when assailed by traitor's hands. I now turn with pleasure from Mr. Seymour to General Blair.

## MR. SEYMOUR'S APOLOGY—THE HEAT.

[The speaker here reviewed the record of General Blair, and dwelt upon the revolutionary policy that he had proclaimed. He then continued:] Will Mr. Seymour aid in such an infamous policy? I say that he will, or he will die. A correspondent of the New York Sun writes, under date of July 20, of an interview with Mr. Seymour, at Utica, as follows: "Talking of the heat, I suggested that the heated term commenced with the meeting of the Convention. 'Yes,' he said, 'and, but for that, I would not have been in this unfortunate predicament. I went to the convention on purpose to prevent my being the candidate. I fought steadily against it until the midnight before I was nominated; and again, fifteen minutes before my name was presented, I protested most emphatically against its use. When they did present it, the ex-

citement and the heat, and all together, completely upset me. Had I been as cool as I am now, I should have declined. I had planned out a little trip abroad for myself, but this affair has changed all my programme and unsettled all my plans of life. I don't want the office. I wanted Chase nominated.'"

## WHAT WOULD FOLLOW SEYMOUR'S ELECTION.

I have already shown you how Mr. Seymour admitted the violation of his honor. What do you think of the statesmanship of the poor man now, when he so frankly admitted in his womanish way, that a little "heat and excitement" "upset" him, and who attributed his nomination by a great party to the heat of the weather?

To elect Mr. Seymour President would not only be ridiculous, it would be criminally so. With the restless spirit of Frank Blair hovering over him, surrounded by bold, strong-willed men like McCook, Hampton, Forrest, Semmes, and Vallindigham, he would be governed like a child. Like Hotspur's starling, he would be taught what to say, and he would say it. In three months after his inauguration, he would not know whether he was in the White House or in bedlam, whether he was the first magistrate of a mighty people or a boot-black on Pennsylvania avenue. He could stand a moment before the violent reactionists of the cotton States, and the consummation of their plan! Ravalline slew Henry IV., General slew William of Orange, and Booth slew Lincoln for less cause than the fire eaters would have to put Mr. Seymour out of the way, if he refused to carry out the policy of Gen. Blair's letter, and of the rebels in the South. Elect Seymour and there will be enough St. Arnolds, Fluerys, Maupas and Massys to do the work, and the streets of Washington will be the theater of such scenes as Paris saw on the night of December 4, 1851.

## MR. CHASE FOR GRANT.

I know that Mr. Chase anticipates the election of Gen. Grant; that he expects, if both are alive on the 4th day of March, 1869, to swear him into office as the next President of the United States, and that he believes his administration will be mild, humane, and harmonizing. I can safely tell you too, that he regards Gen. Blair's letter to Colonel Broadhead as Ku-Klux, as simply devilish; and I can also assure you that if the progressivists of the New York Convention had so far succeeded there as to justify Mr. Chase in accepting the nomination they proposed to tender him, he would have repudiated that part of the platform which declares "the reconstruction acts of Congress unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." Just as General McClellan repudiated the objectionable part of the Chicago platform of 1864.

## A Sad Story.

About thirteen years ago, in one of the Eastern States, there resided a couple by the name of Thompson. With them, the current of life did not run evenly, the husband being unfortunately governed by a violent temper, and upon the most trivial offence, would beat and abuse his wife most unmercifully. At last, driven to desperation, she applied for and obtained a bill of divorce, and leaving the home of her youth behind her, took up her abode in Battle Creek, Mich. Here she met J. F. Taber, a carriage-maker by trade, who, won by her personal attractions, obtained her hand in marriage. Ten years of wedded bliss passed on—two lovely children blessing their union.

Nothing occurred to mar their happiness, or give either cause to fear that the other's affection was waning, and by a large circle of acquaintances they were considered a model husband and wife. But alas, a change was coming! Work grew scarce, and Taber concluded to go further west. Leaving his wife, and one little one, he started for Watertown, Wis., promising to send for her when he obtained a situation.

He parted from her affectionately, but with a fearful, mysterious foreboding at his heart. Ah, truly do "coming events cast their shadows before." When but a few weeks absent, Silas Thompson made his appearance, and assisted by the wiles of the evil one, whom even mother Eve could not resist, he persuaded this affectionate wife—who whom he had once so brutally treated, but who was now free from him—to leave the husband who had ever treated her with love and kindness, and prove faithless to her trust as a wife and mother. Taber was informed by a letter of the occurrence, and almost heartbroken, he started back to learn to a certainty the truth, and if possible get a clue to their whereabouts, for though renegade to every holy feeling associated with the marriage obligation, she yet loved her children, and had taken her little girl with her. On arriving at Chicago, he found the letter but too truly confirmed, and though almost crushed by the blow, he determined to rescue his little daughter from the pernicious influence of a corrupt mother. He traced them as far as La Crosse readily, but there lost track of them, and for weary months, wandered hopelessly around the country. At last, hundreds of miles away, he heard of them at Shelbyville, in this State, and at once started for that place, with \$400 in his pocket—the entire amount of his earthly possessions. On arriving at Mankato he discovered to his despair that he had lost his pocket-book, though fortunately he had about \$40 in a vest pocket. He arrived at Shelbyville on Friday, the 14th inst., and started on foot for Thompson's abode. His wife, who was at her brother's (John Perrin) residence, saw Taber coming across the prairie, and recognizing him, ran with her child to a Mr. Chamberlain's, a justice of the peace, who warned

Taber not to approach the house. His little boy, a lad of nine years, who was with him, gained admittance, and soon after returned, and rejoicingly informed him that he had seen his mother and sister. Taber secreted himself in a corn field where he remained on watch all night, and next morning while the little girl was playing in the yard in her night clothes she ventured near his place of concealment and he grabbed her in his arms. She screamed at first, but recognizing his voice, was delighted to see him, and begged to be taken away, saying that her mother had whipped her to make her call Thompson father, and that she did not want to do it. Perrin, it seems, was familiar with all the circumstances of the affair, having visited Taber and wife in Wisconsin last fall. Thompson was absent, having started for Michigan the previous day.

Our reporter met him in the Blue Earth stage on his way to Garden City, happy in the possession of his little daughter. He is now in Garden City, having expended all his funds. He desires to return his heartfelt thanks to those ladies in Shelbyville who assisted in furnishing the little girl with suitable clothing, and also to the kind-hearted driver of Tuesday's down stage.—Mankato Record.

John Allen, the "wickedest man in New York," closed his dance house one week ago last Saturday night, at midnight, and on Sunday morning the following announcement, written in a plain, bold hand, was posted on the door of 301 water street:

"THIS DANCE HOUSE IS CLOSED."  
No gentlemen admitted unless accompanied by their wives, who wish to employ Magdalen as domestic.  
JOHN ALLEN.

Democratic stumpers and editors tell us the bonds are held by the rich while the poor pay the taxes. Seymour says the bonds "have gone into the hands of innocent holders, who, to a vast amount, are compulsory owners. It is a mistake to suppose that they are mostly held by capitalists."

The first annual catalogue of the University of Minnesota contains the names of 72 students—56 males and 17 females. Of these 15 are on the classical course, and 57 in the scientific. The first term commences on the 17th inst.

By God! GRANT KNOWS MORE THAN SHERMAN AND ALL THE BALANCE OF THEM RANGED INTO ONE.—Francis P. Blair.

Victor Hugo's wife is dead. His married life was one of great happiness.

## NEW SPRING GOODS!

GO TO

Moulton and Deudon's

FOR YOUR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Fancy and Staple Goods.

They always keep a large stock of superior goods—selected with great care—and having just received a new assortment of

Prints, Delains, Sheetings, Merinos,

and other dress goods, in addition to several cases of

BOOTS & SHOES,

would respectfully solicit the attention of the public.

They also have on hand a big stock of

HOOP SKIRTS,

from the "Oleona Skirt Company," which are unsurpassed by any other Hoop Skirt in use, as regards Durability, Comfort and Style.

Also a large assortment of

Groceries, Pork, Hams, BUTTER, Lard, Wheat, Corn, POTATOES, Onions, Flour, Meal, &c., &c.

Also EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Crockery, Glassware, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Lanterns, Machine and Kerosene Oil, Sugar Buckets and Boxes,

Ad in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store.

231st



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1893.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Daily Mail for Mankato, Morning.  
Blue Earth City, Evening.  
TWO-WEEKLY MAIL TO AUSTIN,  
Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL TO WASSICA,  
Leaves Mondays and Thursdays.  
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL TO TENNESSEE,  
Leaves Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
Arrives Mondays and Fridays.  
WEEKLY MAIL TO JACKSON,  
Arrives Tuesdays, Departs Fridays.  
Matter for Eastern Mails should be in the office before 3 o'clock in the morning to insure mailing.  
A supply of Revenue Stamps always on hand at the Post Office. E. H. HUTCHINS, P. M.

A good Cabinet Maker wanted immediately at the Winnebago Cabinet Store.

GOOD HEALTH.—Faribault county is out of debt, and has \$197 in the Treasury.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Don't forget that Wm. Ballande is still in the old place, where he keeps plenty of Chairs, Bedsteads, Cribs, Stands, and Tables, etc., on hand, and is bound to sell.

Rev. E. A. Stone, who has for some weeks past been the officiating clergyman of the Baptist Church here, left for Illinois on Monday. It is possible he may return in a month or two, when he will meet with a hearty welcome.

Mrs. Christie removed last week to Lanesboro, where her husband, J. Lute Christie, has been stopping for some time, and where he is about establishing a newspaper. "Lute's" residence has been rented by Mr. T. L. Rice.

From Geo. B. Kingsley, Esq., we learn that the Brewery at Blue Earth City was entirely consumed by fire on Friday night, last week. The building was insured in a Mankato company for \$1,000, which will probably cover two-thirds of the loss.

HE IS COMING.—Dr. A. C. May writes that he will be here the first of next week, and remain seven or eight days. If you need any dental work, be sure and call on him at Collins' Hotel, where he will entertain you in good style, and do your work at a sensible price.

We learn that the "Land-Lords" on the Winnebago and Waseca road have formed a "ring" and raised the fare from thirty to fifty cents a meal, and as a consequence the teamsters have concluded to build a "tavern of their own," about half way between Castor's Hotel and the Vivian House.

Mr. Roper, a notice of whose death we published this week, recently came here from Nebraska, hoping by the change in climate to recover his health; but his disease, ague, terminating in consumption, was too deeply seated for remedy, and he has gone, leaving a wife, one child and a brother here to mourn his loss.

DON'T USE SODA.—Nor any of the common kinds of Saleratus in making bread, if you value health and desire to have bread that is palatable. Always use D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus and you will have a pure article. It may be had at the grocers. It is put up full weights, others are short weights.

GRANT CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Grant and Colfax Club of Winnebago City, on Friday evening, Sept. 11th, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the club, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Loyal men of all parties who desire peace and the welfare of our common country are invited to attend.

J. H. WELCH, Chairman.  
A. A. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

The officers of the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Line, ever on the alert to provide what will most conduce to the comfort and accommodation of their patrons, have adopted a new feature in their running arrangements which cannot fail to add to the popularity of this route. We allude to the 5:15 P. M. New York Express train, which on and after the 23d inst., will leave the Michigan Southern depot and go through to Buffalo without intermediate change. When we say "train," we mean the locomotive, baggage car, passenger day coaches, and splendid palace sleeping car—in short, the entire train. Parties, therefore, who purchase tickets or secure sleeping berths at 55 Clark street, via the 5:15 P. M. New York Express, on and after the 23d inst., will go through to Buffalo without any change of cars whatever, and to New York with but one intermediate change.

Mr. Ira S. Smith, of Mankato, has sold his interest in the book and stationery house of Smith, Murphy & Co., to his partners, and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm name of C. W. Murphy & Co.—Mankato Record.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Rural American in this week's issue, one of the best farmers' and fruit-growers' papers in this country. The offer there made to send packages of the Early Rose Potato FREE to club subscribers, will, we think, produce an immense patronage, as that variety is creating a great sensation among the horticultural world. But to those who want only the paper, our offer to furnish it to HOMESTEAD subscribers will be found very cheap.

We hear of a most painful accident near Blue Earth City, on Wednesday of last week, resulting in the death of Mr. John Tyllia, a farmer and respectable citizen of Blue Earth.

Mr. Tyllia was sliding down from the top of a high grain stack, when he struck with full force upon a fork-stake, striking upon the left and lower part of the abdomen, inflicting a frightful wound and breaking several of the intestines. Mr. Tyllia lived twenty-four hours in great agony.

A Democratic Club was organized here last Saturday evening, and was addressed by Mr. Geo. B. Kingsley of Blue Earth City. In the course of his remarks, the speaker referred to Stephen A. Douglas as one of the purest statesmen that ever lived.

Let it be remembered that this same Stephen A. Douglas once said of Francis P. Blair:

"He is the most pernicious demagogue in the United States!"

Were Mr. Douglas living, he would now repeat that sentence with emphasis.

The County Board of Supervisors at their annual session in Blue Earth City last week, elected S. J. Abbott, Esq., of this place, Superintendent of schools, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Polsey, and for the regular term ending on the first day of January, 1870. We learn that the opposition to Mr. Abbott was entirely local in its character. Mr. Abbott is a plain man, of good common sense, an easy, fluent speaker, and takes a great deal of interest in everything pertaining to educational matters. We believe he will make a good and faithful officer.

WINNEBAGO HIGH SCHOOL.—Our school officers have been fortunate again in securing the services of Prof. E. P. Bartlett, whose Fall term commenced on Monday of this week. Mr. Bartlett is at home in a school house, a successful and competent teacher, a good judge of human nature, adapting himself in every instance to the capacity of the student, and possessing the faculty of elucidating the difficult problems to the satisfaction and comprehension of the beginner. We hope Mr. Bartlett will remain with us a long time.

DIED.  
In Winnebago City, Minn., on the 5th inst., Mr. S. W. Roper, aged 25 years.

Manhood: how lost, how restored.

JUST published, a new edition of Dr. CUTLER'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impairments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Pits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.  
50¢ Price, in a seal envelope, only 50¢.  
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.  
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.  
Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any Address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Cutler's "Marriage Guide," price 25¢. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. Post-Office Box 4,586. 248y1

## A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to go into the Woolen business, offers his farm of 225 acres for sale. There is a good House, Stable, Sheds and Barn, and a never-failing spring of WATER, sufficient for household purposes and to water one hundred head of cattle. Between 25 and 30 acres of Timber. The house is surrounded with large Shade Trees, besides a Garden, containing about 300 FRUIT TREES, large and small.  
I will sell the above reasonable. Inquire on the premises, 2 miles direct west from Winnebago City, or at the Woolen Mill Mankato.  
August 17, 1893. JOHN B. EDWARDS. 251

GLOBE HOTEL,  
Wilton, Waseca Co., Minnesota.  
J. M. GRAY, Prop.  
Terms Reasonable.—Teamsters over night One dollar and quarter.  
General stage office. Good stabling, and reasonable charges. 470y1

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cure requires prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, or your stomach, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or bloody, or is itropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, snoring tired, or weary of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the inside of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and lagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your dyspepsia, or to your nervous system, or to your kidneys, or to your liver, or to your stomach, or to your bowels, or to your blood, or to your nerves, or to your system, or to your organs, or to your constitution, or to your heredity, or to your environment, or to your education, or to your habits, or to your passions, or to your vices, or to your sins, or to your faults, or to your weaknesses, or to your imperfections, or to your shortcomings, or to your failures, or to your mistakes, or to your errors, or to your omissions, or to your commissions, or to your transgressions, or to your crimes, or to your sins, or to your faults, or to your weaknesses, or to your imperfections, or to your shortcomings, or to your failures, or to your mistakes, or to your errors, or to your omissions, or to your commissions, or to your transgressions, or to your crimes, or to your sins, or to your faults, or to your weaknesses, or to your imperfections, or to your 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How to keep Eggs.

Fresh eggs will putrefy in a much shorter period of time than almost any other article of food, unless the shell is rendered impervious to air. If the shell can be covered with some substance that will effectually exclude the air, eggs may be kept a year or more, in an excellent state of preservation, at a very small expense.

The shell of all kinds of eggs is composed chiefly of lime, the particles of which are cemented together with an adhesive material. The shell is not airtight. When eggs are exposed for a few weeks to the drying influence of the atmosphere, the semi-fluid matter composing the egg passes off through the pores of the shell, and the remaining portion soon undergoes such a rapid change that it is utterly unfit for use.

My own practice has been to procure a supply of eggs at that season of the year when they are most abundant and cheap, and smear the surface of the shell with lard or tallow. If good fresh eggs be covered with a thin layer of lard, or tallow, and deposited in a cool part of the cellar, the most acute palate cannot distinguish the difference between those that may be laid this week and others six months old. The expense of covering them with lard is exceedingly small, when compared with the enormous price required for eggs at certain seasons of the year, when they are sold in many places for six or seven cents each.

Lard is preferable to tallow for smearing eggs, because if a little lard should mingle with the egg when the shell is broken, it will not be so objectionable as tallow. Indeed, a small quantity of lard will not be found disagreeable with eggs for any purpose.

Melt a few pounds of lard, or tallow and lard, of equal parts, in a pan or kettle. Let it be kept as hot as it can be, without burning one's fingers when thrust into it. Take one egg at a time, with the thumb and fore-finger, and dip it into the lard, removing it as quickly as practicable. As the egg is cold, the thin film of the lard that adheres to the surface will be cooled almost instantaneously after it is raised out of the liquid. Place the eggs, as soon as they are immersed, in a keg or barrel. Let the barrel be kept in a place where the eggs will not be exposed to heat. Dampness will not affect them.

Shells, varnish, paint, or any other material in a liquid state, that will dry quickly, may be employed for rendering the shell airtight. But lard will be found much the cheapest, and quite as convenient and efficient, and it is not so disagreeable to handle.

Those persons who have but little money, and desire to expend it in the most economical manner, should purchase their eggs when they are cheap, so that they may have cheap and good eggs when prices are high and every fifth egg an added one.—*Ex.*

MENDING BROKEN VESSELS.—To half a pint of milk put a sufficient quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it; separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four eggs, beating the whole well together; when mixed, add a little quicklime through a sieve until it acquires the consistency of a paste.—With this cement broken vessels or cracks can be repaired; it dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Upon the whaling bark E. B. Phillips, which sailed from New London on Saturday, was a young man who arrived in New York from a ten years residence in China and California on the 20th of last June, having in his possession \$20,375. He took to gambling and invested too much money in the "Faro Bank," and upon the 20th of July he was penniless.

Toothache, according to the London *Lancet*, can be cured by the following preparation of carbolic acid: To one drachm of collodion add two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of an aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief.

FOAM SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—One teaspoon of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one teaspoon of flour; beat all together until smooth; then place over the fire, and stir in rapidly two gills of boiling water, season with nutmeg, soda the size of a pea.

A poultice made of stewed pumpkins renewed every fifteen minutes, is said to have cured a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism. Inflammation of the bowels has been cured by a similar application. Tape worms have been killed by the use of the seeds.

The Platform.

The National Union Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago, on the 26th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as embodied in the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these constitutions and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and national honor requires the payment of public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to our creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a long period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with strictest economy. The corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for repeal.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to influence others to violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the lives, property, peace and liberty of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as an illegitimate assembly; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted as a hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born. No citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more special honor than the brave soldiers and sailors who endured the hardships of the camp and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country. The bounties and pensions appropriated by law for these brave defenders of the Union, are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people; a pensionary system should be maintained for the support of the families of the fallen.

11. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and increased the resources of the nation—the asylum of all nations—should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

12. The Convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

To the above Declarations of Principles the following addition was made. It was offered by Mr. Carl Schurz and unanimously accepted: Resolved, That we recognize the great principle that the land belongs to the people, and that the people have the right to determine the destiny of the land; and we hail with gladness every effort towards making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served in the rebellion have now frankly and honestly co-operated with us in restoring the peace of the country, and are reconstructed. They are received back into the Union of the loyal people. We favor the removal of the restrictions imposed upon the late rebels as soon as the spirit of Rebellion has died out.

The Homestead Law.

An Act to Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of becoming such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States government or given aid or comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the government of the United States or given aid or comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, directly or indirectly, in any way for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of said time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devise; or in case a widow making such entry, her heirs or devise, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she or they have resided upon, or cultivated the same, for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the said affidavit, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law. And provided, further, That in case of the death of both father and

mother, leaving an infant child, or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and the benefit shall devolve upon said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plate of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, if at any time the holder of a pre-emption claim, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect, and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive under the same rules and regulations entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights; and provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their application for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act: Provided, however, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act: And provided, further, That the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deemed a benefit of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of this act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," passed March 3, 1877, approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws governing the pre-emption rights.

Approved May 20, 1862.

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Monuments, and all kinds of Grave Stones—Furniture Marble, &c.

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THIS composition, discovered twenty years ago, by the French, and by constant experiment, has resulted in producing a metal that for actual wear and appearance, is in every respect equal to gold.

The cases of the Watch we advertise and sell, are made solid of this metal, and with the ordinary case of a watch, are warranted to wear equally as well.

We have a full Jeweled Patent Lever movement, and are of the same quality that sell in Gold Cases for \$100 and upwards.

We will sell them at the following prices, to be paid for on delivery of Goods at your Express Office.

Gents Large and Medium size, full jeweled, patent lever, with Vest Chain to match.....\$20.00

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To parties purchasing a case containing six watches, we will give a liberal discount.

New Goods, Cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY, PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds, BITTERS, WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, St. CROIX RUM, FANCY CANDIES, TOBACCO and CIGARS, FANCY ARTICLES, HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Remember I keep constantly on hand everything in the line of

PAINTS and OILS, SCHOOL BOOKS, DIARIES, Memoranda, Pass and Blank Books, Journals and Ledgers,

"Shirrell's" Washing Crystal—decidedly the best preparation known for WASHING PURPOSES.

C. J. FARLEY, Winnebago City, May 4th, 1867.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it has been fully and fairly decided that the best place to purchase

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES

and in fact, any kind of Goods, is at the Store

R. M. Wilson,

First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than any other

STORE

in Faribault County.

R. M. WILSON.

v4n21tf pr N. W. SARGENT

April 5th, 1867.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

C. McCABE has just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Grain Sacks, &c., &c.,

ALL OF WHICH

he pledges himself to sell as cheap, or a little cheaper than any other establishment in the County. At

There is Money to be Saved

now-a-days by being posted in prices, I would invite all to call and examine my Stock and Prices, before purchasing, and I will try to convince you that McCABE'S is the place to buy Goods Cheap.

C. McCABE, Winnebago City, August 28, 1867. 200y1

WAGON & BLACKSMITH SHOP!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing, &c., done on Short Notice.

The undersigned, still occupy the shop near the Steam Mill, and would respectfully announce that they are now prepared to manufacture both

ROD & MOLD-BEARD Breaking Plows.

Having secured the services of FIRST CLASS workmen, we are able to offer the best quality of work, both Manufacturing and Repairing, Jobbing, Horse & Ox Shoeing, &c., in the best manner. Thankful for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

WHEELER & RICE.

SALOON!

GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.

Liquors of all kinds, Cream Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.

Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches, Blackberries, Raspberries, and CASSIA FRUIT of all kinds.

Plain and Fancy Candies, and Nuts from every clime.

Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1867. v4n18

ALL kinds of JOB work done to order at the HOMESTEAD OFFICE.

PIANOS

Wholesale Agents for WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL A. Z. PIANO FORTES.

As to the relative merits of these PIANOS we would refer to the Certificates from ST. LOUIS, GUTHRIE, ST. PAUL, OGDEN, G. BATTER, H. VICTOR, JAMES, JOHN, L. B. and E. AUGUST, Mendenhall, Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most eminent Musicians and Amateurs in the country. All instruments GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR A. H. GALE & CO. & EMPIRE PIANO FORTS CO. AND OTHER FIRST CLASS PIANOS.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF PIANOS IN THE CITY.

Particular attention paid to the selection of instruments for distant orders. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools.

WHOLESALE DEALERS with And in ready to their advantage to give on a call, a truly increased facility to all who are enabled to all orders with dispatch.

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Manufacturers and Importers of Brass Instruments Strings, Accordions, Violins, Clarinets, Trombones, Guitars, &c.

The SILVER and BRASS Instruments, of our manufacture and importation, are used by all of the best Bands in the United States, and wherever exhibited have attracted the Gold Medal and numerous prizes.

Manufacturers connecting with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, London and Paris, we are prepared to supply all orders for Brass and Silver Instruments, and DEALERS, HANDBS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

JULIUS BAUER & CO. WAREHOUSES IN CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, 69 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Guarantee Satisfaction in every instance, and also the most selection of Goods ever offered at

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THE LADIES Are particularly requested to try our popular club system of selling all kinds of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, DRESS PATTERNS, COTTON CLOTH, GARNISH, SILVER PLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c. (Established 1864). A patent pen fountain and a check describing an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for 2 dollars, 40 for 4 dollars, 60 for 6 dollars, 100 for 10 dollars, sent by mail. Free present goods sent, (worth 50 cts per cent more than those sent by any other concern) according to size of club. Send us a trial club, or if not do not fail to send for a circular.

N. B.—Our sale should not be closed with New York dollar jewelry sales or bogus "Ten Companies," as it is nothing of the sort.

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Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a first class Livery Stable in Winnebago City, where good "establishments" can be had at all times, day or night. Passengers arriving by stage, carried to any point desired.

Stable and Office in rear of Winnebago City Hotel. Hay, Oats and Stabling at reasonable rates. Winnebago City, Dec. 4th, 1867.

\$500 REWARD.—For anything in the shape of a Hair Wash, that will grow as much hair upon a bald head as Prof. CHRISTY'S HAIR LOTIO. See what one of the first medical men of the city says about it:

I have used Prof. Christy's Hair Lotio for restoring diseased hair. I find it a superior article. I am perfectly satisfied with it.

Wm GARRETTSON, M. D. My hair was gray, and the Lotio has restored it to its original color. W. LAKEMAN, Clerk Mill Creek Township.

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CHAS. HEILBORN, Manufacturer and Dealer in FURNITURE of every variety.

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Witness Subpoena, Venire for Jury, Execution, Summons, Summons—In case of Publication, Criminal Warrant, Affidavit in Replevin, Bond in Replevin, Affidavit for Garnishment, Garnishee Summons, Garnishee Summons and Notice, Affidavit for Attachment, Writ of Attachment, Bond for Attachment, Bond on Appeal.

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Promptly and neatly executed at the Homestead Office.

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Is the best preparation for the human hair extant. The LOTIO holds a high rank as pure, uniform and reliable.

Richly Perfumed for the Toilet.

The LOTIO will restore Hair to Bald Heads. The LOTIO will remove Dandruff. The LOTIO is the best thing for Children's Hair. The LOTIO has not been and can not be surpassed, securing to all a clean, healthy scalp and beautiful hair. The LOTIO will prevent the hair from falling out. The LOTIO will prevent the hair from turning gray. The LOTIO is neat and clean, free from all injurious minerals and oils, and can do no possible harm. The perfume is delicate and agreeable. We advise all to use it who desire a good head of hair. The proprietors can furnish proof to sustain the assertions above. Room will not admit the voluntary certificate from individuals who have used it with success.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Liberal Deduction to the Trade.

All orders must be addressed to Prof. A. R. CHRISTY & Co., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

Manufactory, 175 West Fifth Street. 232tf



# The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO. 47.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 255.

## THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

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57 inch 29.50 60.00 120.00 240.00 480.00  
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82 inch 42.00 85.00 170.00 340.00 680.00  
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141 inch 71.50 144.00 288.00 576.00 1152.00  
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144 inch 73.00 147.00 294.00 588.00 1176.00  
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146 inch 74.00 149.00 298.00 596.00 1192.00  
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148 inch 75.00 151.00 302.00 604.00 1208.00  
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153 inch 77.50 156.00 312.00 624.00 1248.00  
154 inch 78.00 157.00 314.00 628.00 1256.00  
155 inch 78.50 158.00 316.00 632.00 1264.00  
156 inch 79.00 159.00 318.00 636.00 1272.00  
157 inch 79.50 160.00 320.00 640.00 1280.00  
158 inch 80.00 161.00 322.00 644.00 1288.00  
159 inch 80.50 162.00 324.00 648.00 1296.00  
160 inch 81.00 163.00 326.00 652.00 1304.00  
161 inch 81.50 164.00 328.00 656.00 1312.00  
162 inch 82.00 165.00 330.00 660.00 1320.00  
163 inch 82.50 166.00 332.00 664.00 1328.00  
164 inch 83.00 167.00 334.00 668.00 1336.00  
165 inch 83.50 168.00 336.00 672.00 1344.00  
166 inch 84.00 169.00 338.00 676.00 1352.00  
167 inch 84.50 170.00 340.00 680.00 1360.00  
168 inch 85.00 171.00 342.00 684.00 1368.00  
169 inch 85.50 172.00 344.00 688.00 1376.00  
170 inch 86.00 173.00 346.00 692.00 1384.00  
171 inch 86.50 174.00 348.00 696.00 1392.00  
172 inch 87.00 175.00 350.00 700.00 1400.00  
173 inch 87.50 176.00 352.00 704.00 1408.00  
174 inch 88.00 177.00 354.00 708.00 1416.00  
175 inch 88.50 178.00 356.00 712.00 1424.00  
176 inch 89.00 179.00 358.00 716.00 1432.00  
177 inch 89.50 180.00 360.00 720.00 1440.00  
178 inch 90.00 181.00 362.00 724.00 1448.00  
179 inch 90.50 182.00 364.00 728.00 1456.00  
180 inch 91.00 183.00 366.00 732.00 1464.00  
181 inch 91.50 184.00 368.00 736.00 1472.00  
182 inch 92.00 185.00 370.00 740.00 1480.00  
183 inch 92.50 186.00 372.00 744.00 1488.00  
184 inch 93.00 187.00 374.00 748.00 1496.00  
185 inch 93.50 188.00 376.00 752.00 1504.00  
186 inch 94.00 189.00 378.00 756.00 1512.00  
187 inch 94.50 190.00 380.00 760.00 1520.00  
188 inch 95.00 191.00 382.00 764.00 1528.00  
189 inch 95.50 192.00 384.00 768.00 1536.00  
190 inch 96.00 193.00 386.00 772.00 1544.00  
191 inch 96.50 194.00 388.00 776.00 1552.00  
192 inch 97.00 195.00 390.00 780.00 1560.00  
193 inch 97.50 196.00 392.00 784.00 1568.00  
194 inch 98.00 197.00 394.00 788.00 1576.00  
195 inch 98.50 198.00 396.00 792.00 1584.00  
196 inch 99.00 199.00 398.00 796.00 1592.00  
197 inch 99.50 200.00 400.00 800.00 1600.00  
200 inch 100.00 200.00 400.00 800.00 1600.00

## Business Directory.

Andrew C. Dunn,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law in Winnebago City, Minn., will attend to professional business throughout the State. 1741

J. H. SPROUT,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Blue Earth City, Minn.  
2421

Dr. J. P. Humes,  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Office at residence, second house east of the Post Office, Winnebago City, Minn.

CONSTANS HOUSE,  
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.  
H. P. CONSTANS, Proprietor.  
This popular hotel is entirely new, and furnished in excellent style.  
Excellent accommodations for teams. 2421

Mead's Hotel,  
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.  
L. S. MEAD, Proprietor.  
Billiard tables are connected with the house, and there is good stabling on the premises. 2421

P. K. WISER,  
Practical Watch-Maker, and  
JEWELER, Mankato, Minn.  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver-Ware. Repairing neatly executed and warranted. 2281

T. DREW,  
Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, embracing Bedsteads, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mirrors, Plag Chairs, and in fact every article of Parlor, Bedroom or Kitchen Furniture. From the Green House North of Shumaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota. 2421

IRA S. SMITH, MURPHY & CO  
Dealers in  
BOOKS & STATIONERY.  
POST OFFICE BUILDING, FRONT ST.,  
MANKATO, MINN.  
Particular attention paid to Music Orders. 2281

R. WAITE,  
JEWELER,  
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.  
Has constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, &c. Repairing done with dispatch and warranted. 2281

A. C. MAY,  
-DENTIST-  
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.  
Full sets of Teeth, for the present, for 15 Dollars. Special attention given to all kinds of dental work, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Laughing the green for the extraction of teeth. ROOMS OVER CHRISTENSEN'S & BRO. 2281

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL,  
C. S. KIMBALL Proprietor.  
Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thursdays for the nearest Railroad station, and Tuesdays and Saturdays for the West. A good Livery is connected with the Hotel, and there are ample accommodations for teamsters. 2121

MANKATO HOUSE  
GROVER C. BURT, Proprietor.  
HAVING furnished throughout the above well known house, the proprietor asks a continuance of public patronage. Good stable accommodations are connected with the house. Charges moderate. 209

CLIFTON HOUSE,  
Front Street, near the Ice-ree.  
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.  
M. T. C. FLOWER & SON,  
PROPRIETORS.  
General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling, with Attentive Outlets. 1791

COLLINS' HOTEL,  
Winnebago City, Minnesota.  
E. G. & A. P. COLLINS, Proprietors.  
Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate. Stages leave this House for all points. 2271

C. A. LOUNSBERRY,  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.  
Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, examine Titles, pay Taxes, &c.  
Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co. Minnesota.  
Nov. 1867. 2121

GRIEBEL & BROTHER,  
wholesale and retail dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES,  
Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.  
Front Street,  
Opposite the Post Office. Mankato, Minn.

## A BROTHER OF A LETTER.

To Mr. Teddy McGinnis, Esquire, Kittoway, County Cork, Ireland, from his Cousin, Dennis O'Flaherty.

Dear Teddy:  
My pen in my hand I am taking  
To write you this bit of a scrawl,  
An' b'ho! in health it will find you,  
As, please God, he has 'till now,  
An' 'till I'm after inquiring,  
How you do in this bright summer day?  
How are the pigs, an' the children,  
An' the rest of you over the say,  
Teddy my boy?

It's myself I'd be happy to see you,  
Put your good-looking pith thru' the dure;  
It's myself I'd be happy to see you,  
Put your good-looking pith thru' the dure;  
I'll give you my head but for Judy,  
Where falls I'm afraid it wud hurt,  
But wud empty the bottle together,  
An' together wud shape in the shirt,  
Teddy my boy.

Shure, Ted, it's an illigant country;  
There's parties an' whiskey galore,  
An' mighty good pig for the atin',  
An' money to buy it, ashore.  
An' for clothes, beaded I've a breeches,  
Wild never a patch or a hole,  
And to miss Judy goes wud a bonnet,  
An' a feather as black as a cole,  
Teddy my boy.

An' election times, Teddy, my darlin'!  
I'd make your eyes shink out a fut  
To see how the greenbackers dye!  
An' how quick in our pockets they're paid.  
Shure what is the use of a ballot  
If to sell it you always refuse?  
The way is to pocket the money,  
An' then vote just as you choose,  
Teddy my boy.

An' that brings me round to my story  
That I've written in this letter to say;  
Election time's comin', an' Teddy,  
It's wanted you are right away!  
For Dinny's rats are not so plenty  
But we want all the boys over, shure,  
To show the shillies, drink whiskey,  
An' share in the votes for Saymore,  
Teddy my boy.

Niver mind about ridin' time, Teddy,  
Shure you're ridin' in under your hat;  
Dird! one have you got in Kittoway;  
Love to me all such matters as that.  
Shure my sister's son, Paddy Malloney,  
Has a trind in New York who will shew  
That yer worded by his side, an' dug collars  
In Ameriky many a year,  
Teddy my boy.

He'll be in your papers so natly  
That ye'll think yer Ameriky boy;  
In a good shute of clothes ye'll be stratin',  
Lest of your breeches all torn.  
When up to the polls you are marchin',  
Shure the naysayers will all hold their whist;  
If you're bigged an' impudent questions,  
Jus' tip him a shawl of yer fist,  
Teddy my boy.

Och, Teddy, now don't ye be shavin'!  
Hang your turban on to your rickit  
An' stay out for Cork an' take passage  
For Ameriky sudden an' quick.  
For the country will be to the devil  
Under an ever an' rattle shewy,  
Unliss saved by the votes an' shillies,  
Och! boys fresh from over the say,  
Teddy my boy.

They're at it up wud their i'zes,  
An' shupins, an' the devil knows what,  
(Though, b'ho! the duty on whiskey,  
Niver a tax out of me they have got.)  
They're given us green rage for money,  
(It's a fist full I wish that I had),  
An' 'till we're atur on lead an' corn whiskey,  
Which is righty good shartin', beaded,  
Teddy my boy.

But that's not the worst of it, Teddy,  
The naysayer's a citizen now,  
Our vote like a Dinnykrat white man,  
An' shink up for his rights in a row.  
So perverted is public opinion,  
Tis' no safe to crack open his skull,  
An' the ball on a Dinnykrat's cranium  
Is no better than a African wud,  
Teddy my boy.

In the mornin' when I'm in the shanty  
Jus' as I'm out 'till 'Dinnis, don't go!  
Some murtherin' thame of a naysayer  
Will be killin' my Dinny, I know.  
An' then comin' down to the shanty  
An' murtherin' me right out of hand,  
That a naysayer should marry my widdy,  
Is more, beaded, than I'll stand,  
Teddy my boy.

But we'll soon give the 22nd of Breels a drubbin',  
Vallandigham's now to the fore,  
Thad, Stevens has gone to blue blazes,  
An' beaded we've a frind in Saymore.  
So pack up your duds in a hurry,  
Not forgettin' to shup in your fist  
An' be held on your blackthorn shillies,  
An' we'll soon give the naysayer's twist,  
Teddy my boy.

Your Cousin,  
DINNIS O'FLAHERTY.

Hill's Gambling House at Saratoga—New  
York Judges at the Faro Table.

Here is a drab colored brick building, shadily embowered, and surrounded with thickets of rose-bushes. The crickets merely chirp about the door. Up six board steps a Venetian blind confronts us. A pull at the china bell-knob, and the blind flies open. A colored gentleman in evening costume acts as usher. We find ourselves in a modest gallery, furnished respectably but not gaudily. A thin, shallow complexioned gentleman meets us at the door and grasps our hands. This is Mr. Geo. W. Hill, owner and proprietor of the club house. He is a gambler and is not ashamed to own it. Why should he be? He risks his money against the money of his patrons, and allows an honest turn of the cards to decide the issue. Mr. Hill says this in a conscientious tone, and undoubtedly conscientiously means it. "We were about to sit down to supper, gentlemen, and should esteem it a great honor if you would favor us with your company?" Certainly.

We step within a handsomely furnished front parlor. A large silver waiter

and turns of the same precious metal crowd the mantle piece; a small but elegantly furnished side board stands in one corner, and a table fairly groaning under a weight of delicious viands is stretched in the center of the room. Mr. Hill takes the lead of the table, and with gentlemanly courtesy places us at his right. He has a smile and a jest for every guest, and his eyes flash with a brilliancy not surpassed by the diamonds twinkling in his bosom.

First we have oysters on the shell and Little Neck clams. There are no vacant seats at the table. On the left of Mr. Hill sits Henry Colton, a partner with Dancie, of S Barclay street, and the owner of one of the most fashionable gaming houses in New York city.

Next we have a Cincinnati merchant, who yearly visits Saratoga, and yearly loses from \$10,000 to \$15,000 at the faro table. For fifteen years he has kept this up, and still he holds his own.

At his side we find a well known rebel officer, but his wealth disappeared in the smoke of war, and, while venturing but a few dollars at the faro table, he invariably turns up at the supper table.

That man dissecting the body of a wood-cock is a New York Judge. Plays?—of course he plays; and I am told that three New York Judges have been seen in front of the gaming table here at one time.

And here is a well preserved old gentleman, whose gold headed cane stands in one corner of the room. He came very near being, at one time, Secretary of War. He has a military bearing, and is a military man.



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1898.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

CLYDE S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER C. FAY,

OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,

THOMAS G. JONES, of Anson County.

W. O. RAMBOUGH, of Freeborn County.

C. T. BROWN, of Nicollet County.

OSCAR MALMROS, of Ramsey County.

For Congress, First District,

MORTON S. WILKINSON,

OF BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

The Maine Election.

Vermont has given a largely increased

Republican majority, and now Maine

falls into line.

The Maine election for State officers

and members of Congress took place last

Monday. The Republicans supported

Governor Chamberlain for re-election,

and the Democrats their candidate of last

year, Hon. F. Pillsbury.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Bangor gives Chamberlain 2067;

Pillsbury, 1,258; Republican gain, 510.

Lewiston gives Chamberlain 1,359;

Pillsbury, 1,200. Last year Chamberlain

had 791.

STILL BETTER.

The vote in five cities puts up for

Chamberlain 8,154; Pillsbury, 5,905.

The same cities last year gave Cham-

berlain 5,244 and Pillsbury 3,582; Re-

publican majority 2,849, against 1,662

last year. Republican gain, 1,187.

Mr. H. A. Kimball has resigned the

chair editorial of the Northfield Recor-

der, and that paper will hereafter be

under the guidance of Dr. L. H. Kelly, of

Owatonna, who has heretofore been con-

nected with several Minnesota papers.

In his valentines, Kimball makes the

following sensible remarks:

The newspaper published in a commu-

nity is taken by those who have never

been in the place, as a representative of

the town, and if that is a cheerful, good

looking sheet, the impression will be that

the town is a pleasant thriving place.

The newspaper is just what the people of

the town make it. If it is accorded a lib-

eral, whole-souled patronage, it will be a

good paper; but if the proprietor is

obliged to strain every nerve to make

the paper pay running expenses, he will

give you a cheaper paper. If it does not

pay directly, it will pay in the long run,

by the effect it will have in inducing

people to settle in the place.

Steamer Wrecked.

An appalling calamity, carrying death

and gloom to more than fifty families, is

the loss of the propeller Hippocampus,

plying between Chicago and St. Joseph,

Mich. The vessel was foundered on the

night of the 15th inst., but the news of

her loss did not reach Chicago until sev-

eral days later. It appears that the

Hippocampus left St. Joseph late on

Monday night, with over fifty persons on

board, and a cargo of eight thousand

baskets of peaches. She was greatly

over-loaded, and capsized by a sudden

quall which struck the lake about 3

o'clock in the morning. The heavy

freight carried her directly to the bottom,

and her passengers were embraced by

death even while resting in the arms of

Morphens. Only fifteen of the passen-

gers and crew are known to have surviv-

ed the catastrophe.

The survivors were in the water thirty-

five hours, and were picked up by a

sail vessel and carried to Saugatuck, a

few miles from St. Joseph.

Washington is crowded with alarmed

Democratic politicians. The ex-rebels

and their friends look upon the Vermont

election as the handwriting upon the

wall, and tremble, as did the old fellow

—I forgot his name—in ancient times.

Father Wells, of the Navy Department,

has promised them all the aid in his power,

and has commenced the work of making

removals of Republicans in the Phila-

delphia Navy Yard, and appointing good

Copperheads in their places. The Sec-

retary of the Treasury promises to let

the axe fall last of the present month

in the Department here, when some two

hundred Republican heads will be lopped

off. At the Custom House in New

York the work of decapitation has already

commenced, and a large number of hun-

gry rebels have been appointed to office.

—Washington Correspondence.

Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, the Repub-

lican candidate for Congress in the First

District, has challenged his opponent,

Mr. Batchelder, to meet him in debate,

and discuss the political issues of the day.

Frank Mead, of the Farmington Tele-

graph, has been appointed Postmaster

at Farmington.

# Internal Revenue Notice.

To Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Rectifiers of Spirits and Compounders of Liquors:

Section 57 of Act of Congress passed July 20, 1898, requires all persons having in their possession any distilled spirit intended for sale, exceeding in quantity fifty gallons, to immediately make return to me under oath, stating the number and kinds of packages, together with the quantity of spirits as nearly as the owner can determine the same.

Section 18 requires you to place over your door a sign, in plain and legible letters, not less than three inches in length, painted in all colors or gilded, and of a proper and proportionate width, the name or firm of "Wholesale dealer," "Rectifier of Spirits," or "Compounder of Liquors," as the case may be; any person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions of this section by negligence or refusal, or otherwise, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars.

JOHN J. RANDALL,

Collector 1st District, Winona, Minn.

The Oneida Dispatch says the Democ-

ocracy died in New York in July. It

adds: "A small purse was made up by

the few survivors, and a monument re-

solved upon. The contract was taken

by the New York World and the La

Crosse Democrat. It is now in process

of construction, and will be composed of

marble and brick. The material, which

is of the coarsest kind, is dabbled all over

with Copperhead slime. The 'marble'

is of the serpentine variety, not suscep-

tible of polish, while the 'brick' are

only sun-dried now, but will be thorow-

ly burned hereafter."

The late revolutionary conduct of the

Georgia Legislature seems to decide the

question of another session, and it is

thought that Congress will assemble on

the 21st inst. That the colored men

were excluded from the Georgia Legisla-

ture in violation of all law, is even a clear

fact to the usually prejudiced mind of

Andrew Johnson, who has so expressed

himself in the presence of Democrats as

well as Republicans.

The late Queen of Madagascar was

buried in a silver coffin, worth \$30,000,

and a box of coin, which it took fifteen

men to carry, was buried with her. The

mourning requires all her subjects to

shave their heads and go barefoot for

ninety days. They must also sleep on

the ground, and do no work for that

time.

The large billiard manufactory of Phel-

lan & Collender in New York City, con-

taining 400 finished tables, and material

for as many more, was burned last Sat-

urday. Loss \$200,000.

Prussia can count 144 millionaires.

Switzerland has a newspaper 200 years

old.

Locusts are ravaging Fremont county

Iowa.

Texas is raising excellent "sea-island"

cotton.

Bismark is an opium eater by medical

advice.

A black worm is destroying Mississippi

crops.

Halfpenny postage is talked of in

England.

The hop crop at Portage, Wis., is

very large.

Negro footmen, in purple stockings are

the mode in Paris.

St. Louis has twelve Baptist churches,

six of which are as closed.

The "wickedest man" in New York

City has been converted.

The grasshoppers bid fair to consume

everything in Nebraska.

Dr. Eliotson, just dead, was the

inventor of the stethoscope.

The Chinese Ambassadors have a

great capacity for champagne.

The Viceroy of Egypt spent \$12,000,

000 in a ten weeks' tour.

Brigham Young won't let profane

men visit the Misses Young.

The American lecture system is be-

ginning to prevail in Germany.

Prussia closes its post offices Sundays

and marches the clerks to church.

Six hundred horses have been brought

into Goodhue county, Minn., the present

season, and sold.

At Saratoga hotels no charge is made

if a waiter frowns on you. If he smiles,

you are expected to give him twenty-

five cents.

D. WEHRLE,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAS received his complete stock of American

and imitation Watches, Clocks, and Jew-

elry. Repairing warranted as represented.

FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CLIFTON HOUSE,

Minneapolis.

New Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscribers have opened a shop on Blue

Earth Avenue, where they can be found

every day, ready to do any job of wood or iron

work. Particular attention given to Repairing

and Horse Shoeing.

A fair share of patronage is all we ask, and

we will endeavor to give satisfaction.

W. J. FAY & L. J. ALLEN.

Winona, Minn., April, 1898.

# UNITED STATES

THOMPSON & CO'S

One Dollar Sale of

Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Linen

Goods, Linens, Dry Goods, Cot-

tons, Fancy Goods, Albums, Bi-

bles, Silver Plated Ware,

Cutlery, Watches, Sewing

Machines, &c.

These articles to be sold at the uniform price of

One Dollar Each.

It is to be paid for until you know what you are to

receive.

The most popular and economical method of doing busi-

ness in the country.

By patronizing this sale you have a chance to exchange

your goods.

The smallest article sold for ONE DOLLAR can

be exchanged for a Silver Plated Fork, or a Beaded Par-

asol, or a choice of a large

variety of other articles upon

Exchange List.

TERMS TO AGENTS.

"Certificates giving a complete description (articles

to be sold for One Dollar, will be sold at the rate of TEN

CENTS EACH.

For a Club of Thirty, and \$3.00.

The person sending it can have their choice of the

following articles at their option: 20 Yards Cotton

Shawl, 10 Yards Silk Shawl, 10 Yards Silk Shawl,

10 Yards Silk Shawl, 10 Yards Silk Shawl,

10 Yards Silk Shawl, 10 Yards Silk Shawl,

10 Yards Silk Shawl, 10 Yards Silk Shawl,

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10 Yards Silk Shawl, 10 Yards Silk Shawl,

10 Yards Silk Shawl, 10 Yards Silk Shawl,

10 Yards Silk Shawl, 10 Yards Silk Shawl,



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1868.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Daily Mail for Mankato, Morning.  
" " " Blue Earth City, Evening.  
TWO-WEEKLY MAIL TO LUTHER.  
Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL TO WASECA.  
Leaves Mondays and Thursdays.  
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL TO TWIN FALLS.  
Leaves Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
Arrives Mondays and Fridays.  
WEEKLY MAIL TO JACKSON.  
Arrives Tuesdays, Departs Fridays.  
Matter for Eastern Mails should be in the office before 8 o'clock in the morning to insure mailing.  
A supply of Revenue Stamps always on hand at the Post Office. E. H. HUTCHINS, P. M.

## GRANT & COLFAX CLUB MEETING

at MOUTON'S HALL, WINNEBAGO CITY.  
Friday Evening, Sept. 18, 1868.

Winship returned from Massachusetts last week.

Clocks and Jewelry for sale at the Drug Store.

Ice, the thickness of window glass, formed here last night.

A new State Normal School is about to go into operation, at Mankato, Minn. The first term will begin on the 6th of next month.

The report of the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors has not been received. Probably we shall have it in time for our next issue.

The Grant Club will meet in Moulton's Hall on Friday evening, and will be addressed by several of our townsmen. Let there be a good attendance.

The first State Convention of Spiritualists in Minnesota will be held in Faribault, on the 26th and 27th insts. The public generally are invited to attend.

A severe storm passed over this country last Friday night, doing much damage in some localities north of us.

The Republicans of Olmstead county have shown their good sense by nominating Capt. J. A. Leonard of the Rochester Post, for the State Senate. Leonard is a model newspaper man, and will make a good legislator.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs, for the Autumn of 1868, is out. Mr. Vick is an honest man, and guarantees the delivery of Bulbs in season and in good condition. Send for his Catalogue. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

From the 1868-'69 Catalogue of Rush Medical College, situated at Chicago, Ill., we notice that Dr. Humes of this place, and Dr. Winch of Blue Earth City, are both graduates of that institution, and if they are a fair sample of the graduates of Rush College, she may well be proud of her alumni.

I have just received a large stock of School Books, Letter, Bill and Note Paper, Envelopes of all sizes, Maps of Minnesota, States, Ink, Pens, Pencils, &c., all of which I will sell at St. Paul and Milwaukee retail prices.

C. J. FARLEY.  
Winnebago, Sept. 16, 1868.

TRY IT ONCE.—The manufacturers of the Best Chemical Saleratus, Messrs. A. B. De Land & Co., show their readiness to have the merits of the article tested, for they authorize all who sell it at retail to refund the money when by fair trial it does not prove to be as recommended. That is fair and shows their confidence in the article. It is better than soda.

Dentist May is now in town, and may be found at the Collins' House during the present week. If your teeth are not decayed, you know he has an excellent tooth powder which will preserve the teeth intact for years, and costs but a trifle. Next Monday morning the Dr. goes to Shelbyville, where he will remain a few days, to accommodate the people in that vicinity who may wish to secure his services.

925 Purse to the Winner.  
In behalf of those who love an exhibition of fast stock, I offer a purse of twenty-five dollars to be paid to any person who shall produce the fastest trotting horse at the coming Garden City Fair. The trial to take place on the track of the Fair Grounds at Garden City on the afternoon of the third day of the fair. An entrance fee of two dollars will be required. Judges, Henry Shabut, Mankato, Lucius Dyer, Ripidan, and A. D. Mason of Vernon Center. Competition open to all.  
Bring on your fast stock.  
S. C. CLARK.  
Garden City, Sept. 15, 1868.

## Come at Last!

For some time it has been known that Charles A. Heinze, of Mankato, is making a nice, healthy, good tasting Cracker; but here in Winnebago City we have not been honored with any of them, until Charley himself came up with a load, and they are now for sale at  
SILAS RICHARDSON'S,  
WINSHIP & GOODWIN'S,  
R. M. WILSON'S,  
C. McCABE'S. 255m3

The people of Martin county and vicinity will find an excellent place in Fairmont to purchase goods, at the store of Bird & Burdick. Gentlemen and obliging, they always treat you well, and sell you their goods at reasonable prices. Give them a call, and look at their stock. They make no charge for showing anything in their store.

Mr. L. Bemis of Bass Lake, has rolled into our office fifteen or twenty as fine water melons as we ever saw, for which he knows he has our hearty thanks, whether we thanked him for the same on delivery or not. (which is doubtful,) as the excitement of chasing around town stands for the rolling temptations to gormandizing, was too great at the time to admit of any thought of even a common civility.

Mr. Geo. Booth of Shelbyville, also has our thanks for similar favors in the melon line.

## A Model Dunning Letter.

On the inside of the wrapper of one of our exchanges, we found the following very polite dunning letter, which we commend to our delinquent subscribers, trusting they will take due notice thereof, that we may not be obliged to write a more pointed one.

DEAR SIR—  
In consequence of my having a heavy sum to make up by the ———, I must beg you to give immediate attention to my account, which has already run far beyond my usual limit of credit. I must really urge greater promptness on your part, as the nature of my business does not allow me to remain out of my capital so long.  
I am sir,  
Your obedient servant,

It has been known for some time that G. K. Moulton, of the firm of Moulton & Deudon of Winnebago City, has been in the East. His special business there has not been so well known, but we now inform our readers that he is in New York City, and has been for weeks, making a choice selection of a stock of goods especially designed for the Winnebago City market, and which will be the largest and best ever brought into Faribault county. Those intending to purchase soon, will do well to wait until this stock is received, and examine it carefully before buying elsewhere, as it has been bought in a falling market, and consequently can be sold at very reasonable figures. A description of the goods will be given as soon as they arrive.

## Literary Notices.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for September is full of interesting matter for the young folks.—ALFRED L. SEWELL, Chicago, Ill.

The September number of the Radical has articles on Pythagoras; Egoity; The Sisters; Religion and Reason; Pro-Spiritualism; Tantalus; Thaddeus Stevens, &c., &c.—Boston, 25 Bromfield Street.

MERRY'S MUSEUM for the present month, gives a story about Pets and Sports in Tasmania; Will's Wonder-Book; Milestones of English History; Mink Curious, or Life in the Backwoods, &c.—Boston, 383 Washington Street.

EVERY SATURDAY for the 12th inst., contains a story from Cassell's Magazine entitled "Number 57,482." Also articles on The Fashionable Women of the Period; Miss Menkin's Poems; Practical Jokes; Electrical Novelties, &c. Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The musical publications of J. L. Peters, of 198 Broadway, New York, are among the most popular in America. He issues on the first of each month, the United States Musical Review, the Glee Hive and the Parlor Companion for the Flute and Violin. For specimen copies, address the publisher.

Number 1263 of Little's Living Age contains selections from Blackwood's Magazine, St. Paul's, Tinsley's Spectator, London Review, Quarterly, and Macmillan's Magazine. Proverbs from the Talmud, and French Medieval Architecture, are each worth the price of the number.—Boston, 30 Bromfield Street.

## MARRIED.

At the Constans' House, Blue Earth City, Sept. 11, by W. A. Vay Esq., Mr. MERIT CHAPPEL to Miss CLARABEL SIDE, both of Winnebago City.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Deudon.

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Wheat, spring, No. 1 | \$1 00 |
| " " " " " " " "      | 90     |
| Corn                 | 75     |
| Oats                 | 50     |
| Flour, 34 cwt.       | 3 50   |
| Corn Meal            | 25     |
| Potatoes             | 20     |
| Batter               | 15     |
| Beans                | 10     |
| Citrus               | 75     |
| Hay, 34 ton          | 1 00   |
| Wood 3 cord          | 15     |
| Cheese               | 3 00   |
| Pork, salt, 34 pound | 18     |
| " fresh, 34 pound    | 12     |
| Beef fresh, 34 pound | 10     |
| Kidney Oil           | 50     |
| Salt, 34 bbl.        | 6 00   |
| Lard 3 lb.           | 25     |

### Waseca Lumber Market.

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Common Boards, 1st quality, per M. | \$24 00 |
| Fencing " " " "                    | 25 00   |
| Stock Boards                       | 20 00   |
| Wagon Box Boards                   | 30 00   |
| Sheathing 34 M.                    | 20 00   |

### JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 15 feet and under     | \$21 00 |
| 15 feet to 24         | 22 00   |
| 24, 15 feet and under | 24 00   |
| 24, 10 and 25 feet    | 25 00   |

### FLOORING.

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1st common, dressed and mated | \$10 00 |
| 2d " " " "                    | 35 00   |

### SHINGING.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1st dressed | \$35 00 |
| 2d " " " "  | 30 00   |

### CLEAR STUFF.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1st clear, 13, 13 and 2 inch | \$80 00 |
| 2d clear, 13, 13 and 2 inch  | 45 00   |

### LATH AND PICKETS.

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Lath          | \$4 50 |
| Pickets, flat | 5 00   |
| " square      | 5 00   |

### SHINGLES.

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Shingles, No. 1 | \$5 00 |
| " " " "         | 3 50   |

### Waseca Produce Market.

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat per bushel, No. 1       | \$1 25       |
| " " " " " " " "               | 1 15         |
| Oats " " " "                  | 50           |
| Corn " " " "                  | 1 00         |
| Potatoes—none in market       | 1 00         |
| Pork 34 hundred, retail       | 50 00        |
| Beef 34 live weight           | 4 50 to 5 00 |
| Lard 34 pound                 | 25 to 30     |
| Flour, 34 cwt. retail         | 25 to 30     |
| Corn meal, 34 hundred, retail | 2 00         |
| Butter, 34 pound              | 20 to 25     |
| Eggs 34 pound, green          | 20           |
| Hides 34 pound                | 12 1/2       |
| Tallow 34 lb.                 | 12 1/2       |
| Beans 34 bushel               | 4 00         |

WOMAN.—FEMALES, OWING TO THE peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but none of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and are long protracting permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate afflictions, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The text will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of these troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HAROLD'S EXTRACT OF BICARBONATE OF SODA, a simple and powerful remedy, which either merely soothes them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to state that a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of women in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect the race, are the want of moral development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball room or the theatre, the use of half-dressed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her subject in school, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an over marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims are nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Protrusion and Bearing Down, or Protrusion Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known, HAROLD'S CORRODENT EXTRACT OF BICARBONATE OF SODA, for use, diet, and advice, accompany. Escapes in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HAROLD'S EXTRACT OF BICARBONATE OF SODA, is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HAROLD'S EXTRACT OF BICARBONATE OF SODA, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Inability, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Regular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Prolapsus of the Uterus, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HAROLD'S EXTRACT OF BICARBONATE OF SODA, at all Drug Stores and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.50. Delivered to any address. Des-

cribe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 504 Broadway, N. Y.  
None are genuine unless done up in steel-encased wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed  
H. T. HELMBOLD.

## Manhood: how lost, how restored.

JUST published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.  
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.  
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.  
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.  
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any Address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, 247yl  
Post-Office Box 4,586.

## BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of marriage.—A Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. 247yl

## NEW GOODS,

And Bought at  
LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.  
Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
YANKEE NOTIONS,  
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CROCKERY,  
DRUGS & MEDICINES,  
PROVISIONS, &c.

in fact everything usually kept in a country store. Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices. No charge for showing our Goods.  
BIRD & BURDICK.  
Fairmount, Oct. 28th, 1867. 109yl

## DRUGS!

CONDIT & AUSTIN.

Mankato, Minn.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, &c.

Stock always full, and customers can at all times be furnished with anything in the Drug line.

Front Street, 2d door above Record office. 243ylm

A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to go into the Woolen business, offers his farm of 255 acres for sale. There is a good House, Stable, Sheds and Barn, and a never-failing spring of water, sufficient for household purposes and to water one hundred head of cattle. Between 25 and 30 acres of Timber. The house is surrounded with large Shade Trees, besides a Garden, containing about 300 FRUIT TREES, large and small.  
I will sell the above reasonable. Inquire on the premises, 2 miles direct west from Winnebago City, or at the Woolen Mill, Mankato.  
JAMES D. EDWARDS.  
August 17, 1868. 251

GLOBE HOTEL, Winnetonka, Waseca Co., Minnesota.

J. M. GRAY, Prop. Terms Reasonable.—Teamsters over night One dollar and a quarter. General stage office. Good stabling, and reasonable charges.

## RICHARDSON

NEW SPRING GOODS!

GO TO

Moulton and Deudon's

FOR YOUR

At Richardson's store in Winnebago City, you will find

## Flour & Feed,

Crackers and Cheese,

Salt Pork.

BOOKS and STATIONERY, ORANGES and LEMONS, LONDON CLUB SAUCE, FISH HOOKS and TOOTH BRUSHES, Shirts, Castile Soap, Shot, Saleratus and Spices, Bar Soap, Candles, Chewing Gum, Cove Oysters, Rubber Rings,

TOBACCO PIPES, TOBACCO SEED, GARDEN SEEDS, STOVE POLISH, Ballet's National Washing Blue, Shoe and Scrubbing brushes, Potato Mashers, Salt, Brooms, Lamp Chimneys, Shoe Thread, and Coates Spool Cotton, Eagle Pencils, pat. April 23, 1868.

And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store.

Chain Lake Lime.

Blue Earth Beer.

WHEAT and HIDES.

Wines and Liquors,

EXCELLENT CIGARS,

AND

Blue Earth Beer.

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AND

Blue Earth Beer.

GO TO

Moulton and Deudon's

FOR YOUR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Fancy and Staple Goods.

They always keep a large stock of superior goods—selected with great care—and having just received a new assortment of

Prints, Delains, Sheetings, Merinos,

and other dress goods, in addition to several cases of

BOOTS & SHOES,

would respectfully solicit the attention of the public. They also have on hand a big stock of

HOOP SKIRTS,

from the "Odessa Skirt Company," which are unsurpassed by any other Hoop Skirt in use, as regards Durability, Comfort and Style. Also a large assortment of

Groceries, Pork, Hams, BUTTER, Lard, Wheat, Corn, POTATOES, Onions, Flour, Meal, &c., &c.

Also EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Crockery, Glassware, Looking-glasses, Lamps, Lanterns, Machine and Kerosene Oil, Sugar Buckets and Boxes,

And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store.

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# The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO. 48.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 256.

## THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Three months..... 50  
Six months..... 75  
One Year..... 1 50  
If not paid in advance, at the rate of, a year, 2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
1w 1m 6w 3m 6m 1yr  
1 inch \$1 00 \$2 50 \$3 50 \$5 00 \$8 00 \$10 00  
2 inch 1 50 4 00 5 00 8 00 11 00 14 00  
3 inch 2 50 6 00 8 00 12 00 16 00 20 00  
4 col. 3 00 7 00 10 00 15 00 20 00 25 00  
5 col. 5 00 12 00 16 00 24 00 30 00 40 00  
6 col. 10 00 20 00 25 00 35 00 50 00 70 00  
Notices inserted in the reading columns at double rates.

E. A. HOTCHKISS,  
Editor and Proprietor.

## Business Directory.

**Andrew C. Dunn,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law in Winnebago City, Minn., will attend to professional business throughout the State. 174H

**J. H. SPROUT,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Blue Earth City, Minn. 242H

**Dr. J. P. Humes,**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
Office at his residence on Cleveland street, second house east of the Post Office, Winnebago City, Minn.

**CONSTANS HOUSE,**  
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.  
H. P. CONSTANS, Proprietor.  
This popular Hotel is entirely new, and furnished in excellent style.  
Excellent accommodations for teams. 242H

**Mead's Hotel,**  
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.  
L. S. MEAD, Proprietor.  
Billiard tables are connected with the house, and there is good stabling on the premises. 242H

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Practical Watch-Maker, and  
JEWELER, Mankato, Minn.  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery & Silver-Ware. Repairing neatly executed and warranted.

**T. DREW,**  
Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, embracing Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mirrors, Flag Chairs, and in fact every article of Palace, Bedroom or Kitchen Furniture. Front Street, two Doors South of Shoemaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota. vnd3H

**CARLSON & PLUMMER,**  
Dealers in Cigars and Tobaccos.  
Mankato, - - - Minnesota.

The best brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, &c., &c., will always be found at our store opposite the Clifton House. 255Y1

**W. NEBAGO CITY HOTEL.**  
C. S. KIMBALL Proprietor.

Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thursdays for the nearest Railroad station, and Tuesdays and Saturdays for the West.  
A good livery is connected with the Hotel, and there are ample accommodations for teamsters.

**SHERIDAN J. ABBOTT,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
Notary Public and Conveyancer.  
Particular attention paid to the Collection of Debts and Payment of Taxes.  
ALL BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Winnebago City, Minn., Aug. 30, 1868 252H

**CLIFTON HOUSE,**  
Front Street, near the Levee.  
MANKATO, - - - MINNESOTA.

**M. T. C. FLOWER & SON,**  
PROPRIETORS.

General Stage Office for all Points in the State, Good Staging, with attentive Drivers. 19Y1  
**CHARLES SCHULDKNECHT & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
CIGARS, TOBACCOS,  
PIPES, SNUFFS, &c.  
Mankato, - - - Minnesota. 253m5

**D. WEHRLE,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
HAS received his complete stock of American and imitation Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery. Repairing warranted as represented.  
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CLIFTON HOUSE, Mankato, - - - Minnesota. 255Y1

**COLLINS' HOTEL,**  
Winnebago City, Minnesota.

E. G. & A. P. COLLINS, Proprietors.  
Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate.  
Stages leave this House for all points. 257H

**C. A. LOUNSBERRY,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, examine Titles, pay Taxes, &c.  
Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co. Minnesota.  
Nov. 1867. 213Y1

**GRIEBEL & BROTHER,**  
Wholesale and retail dealers in

**BOOTS, SHOES,**  
Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, &c.  
Front Street,  
Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

## THE LAND BEYOND THE SEA.

The land beyond the sea!  
When will life's task be o'er?  
When shall we reach the soft blue shore,  
O'er the dark strait whose billows foam and roar?  
When shall we come to thee,  
Calm land beyond the sea?

The land beyond the sea!  
How close it often seems,  
When dashed with evening's peaceful gleams,  
And the wistful heart looks o'er the strait and dreams.

It longs to fly to thee,  
Calm land beyond the sea!  
The land beyond the sea!  
Sometimes distinct and near  
It grows upon the eye and ear,  
And the gulf narrows to a threshold mere;

We seem half way to thee,  
Calm land beyond the sea!  
The land beyond the sea!  
Sometimes across the sea,  
Like a drawing to a castle  
The slanting sunbeams lie, and seem to wait  
For us to pass to thee,  
Calm land beyond the sea!

The land beyond the sea!  
Oh, how the lapping years,  
With arms outstretched to thee,  
Have borne, now singly, now in fleets, the biers  
Of those we love to thee,  
Calm land beyond the sea!

The land beyond the sea!  
How dark our present home!  
By the dull beach and sullen foam  
How wearily, how drearily, we roam,  
With arms outstretched to thee,  
Calm land beyond the sea!

The land beyond the sea!  
When will our toil be done?  
Slow-footed years! more swiftly run  
Into the gold of that unsetting sun!  
Homestead we are for thee,  
Calm land beyond the sea!

## A Fatherless Sianza.

Mr. Webster, in his New Hampshire speech, in 1848, quoted, as from a "prophet of the day," the following:  
"The Avon to the Severn runs,  
The Severn to the sea,  
And wickliff's dust shall spread abroad,  
Wide as the waters be."

Wordsworth, in his ecclesiastical sketches, has a sonnet with the same sentiment, and admits that he took it from Fuller's Church History. A hymn of Martin Luther contains the same thought. All who have lately quoted it have obtained it from Webster's speech. The translation of the lines ascribed to Luther runs thus: Did he compose it?

"Flung to the headless winds,  
Or on the waters cast,  
The martyr's ashes, watched,  
Shall gather he at last;  
And from that scattered dust,  
Arise and stand abroad,  
Shall spring a plentiful seed  
Of witnesses for God."

## Blossoming Thoughts.

The sunlight makes the violet blossom.  
No surgeon's instrument can make flowers blossom, and no hammer can drive them forth. But the sweet persuading sun can call them out. A seed is planted. The sun looks and kisses the place again and a green plant appears above the ground! It looks once more and kisses the place once more, and a beautiful white blossom unfolds itself!

And thus it is with the soul. No logic can pray out these devout aspirations. No philosophy can drive them forth. But let God's sweet, persuading soul rest upon ours a while and they come up and blossom. The soul is the garden of the Lord.—H. W. Beecher.

## Dead Men in Church.

"Have you ever read the 'Ancient Mariner'?" asked Rev. Mr. Spurgeon one day, of his congregation. "I dare say you thought it one of the strangest imaginings ever put together, especially that part where the old mariner represents the corpses of all the dead men raising up to manage the ship—dead men pulling the ropes, dead men steering, dead men spreading the sails. I thought what a strange idea that was. But you know that I have lived to see that time? I have seen it done! I have gone into churches and I have seen a dead man in the pulpit, and a dead man as deacon, and a dead man handling plate, and dead men sitting to hear."

Aristo built for himself a small house, which, when a friend saw, he expressed an astonishment that he, who had described such magnificent edifices in his poem should be content with so poor a house. Aristos aptly replied, "words are much easier put together than bricks."

The most beautiful may be the most admired and caressed, but they are not always the most esteemed and loved.

He who knows his ignorance is the possessor of the rarest kind of valuable knowledge.

By education men become easy to lead, but difficult to drive—easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

## How Chromos are Made.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Chromo-Lithography is the art of printing pictures from stone, in colors. The most difficult branch of it—which is now generally implied when chromos are spoken of—is the art of reproducing oil paintings. When a chromo is made by a competent hand, it presents an exact counterpart of the original painting, with the delicate gradations of tints and shades, and with much of the spirit and tone of a production of the brush and pallet.

To understand how chromos are made, the art of lithography must first be briefly explained. The stone used in lithography is a species of limestone found in Bavaria, and is wrought into thick slabs with finely polished surface. The drawing is made upon the slab with a sort of colored soap, which adheres to the stone, and enters into a chemical combination with it after the application of certain acids and gums. When the drawing is complete, the slab is put on the press, and carefully dampened with a sponge. The oil color (or ink) is then applied with a common printer's roller. Of course, the parts of the slab which contain no drawing, being wet, resist the ink; while the drawing itself, being oily, repels the water, but retains the color applied. It is thus that, without a raised surface or incision—as in common printing, wood-cuts, and steel engravings—lithography produces printed drawings from a perfectly smooth stone.

In a chromo, the first proof is a light ground-tint, covering nearly all the surface. It has only a faint, shadowy resemblance to the completed picture. It is in fact rather a shadow than an outline. The next proof, from the second stone, contains all the shades of another color. This process is repeated again and again; and occasionally, as often as thirty times. We saw one proof, in a visit to Mr. Prang's establishment, a group of cattle,—that had passed through the press twelve times; and it still bore a greater resemblance to a spoiled colored photograph than to the charming picture which it subsequently became. The number of impressions, however, does not necessarily indicate the number of colors in a printing, because the colors and tints are greatly multiplied by combinations created in the process of printing one over another. In twenty-five impressions, it is sometimes necessary and possible to produce a hundred distinct shades.

The last impression is made by an engraved stone, which produces that resemblance to canvas noticeable in all of Mr. Prang's finer specimens. English and German chromos, as a rule, do not attempt to give this delicate final touch, although it would seem essential in order to make a perfect imitation of a painting.

The paper used is white, heavy "plate" of the best quality, which has to pass through a heavy press, sheet by sheet, before its surface is fit to receive an impression.

The process thus briefly explained, we need hardly add, requires equally great skill and judgment at every stage. A single error is instantly detected by the practiced eye in the finished specimen. The production of a chromo, if it is at all complicated, requires several months—sometimes several years—of careful preparation. The more drawing of the different and entirely detached parts on so many different stones is of itself a work that requires an amount of labor and a degree of skill, which to a person unfamiliar with the process, would appear incredible. Still more difficult, and needing still greater skill, is the process of coloring. This demands a knowledge which artists have hitherto almost exclusively monopolized, and in addition to it, the practical familiarity of a printer with mechanical details. "Drying" and "registering" are as important branches of the art of making chromos as drawing and coloring. On proper registering, for example, the entire possibility of producing a picture at every stage of its progress depends. "Registering" is that part of a pressman's work which consists in so arranging the paper in the press, that it shall receive the impression on exactly the same spot of every sheet. In book work, each page must be exactly opposite the page printed on the other side of the sheet, in order that the impression, if on thin paper, may not "show through." In newspaper work this is of less importance, and often is not attended to with any special care. But in chromo-lithography the difference of a hair's-breadth would spoil a picture; for it would hopelessly mix up the colors.

After the chromo has passed through the press, it is embossed and varnished, and then put up for the market. These final processes are for the purpose of breaking the glossy light, and of softening the hard outlines which the picture receives from the stone, which imparts to it the resemblance of a painting on canvas.

Mr. Prang began his business in the humblest way, but has rapidly increased his establishment, until he now employs fifty workmen, nearly all of them artists and artisans of the most skillful class,—and is preparing to move into a

larger building at Roxbury. He uses eighteen presses; and his sales are enormous. His catalogue now embraces a large number of Album Cards, about seventy series of twelve in each set; a beautiful series of illuminated "Bettitudes" and "Scriptural Mottos;" an endless list of our great men, and of men not so great after all; of juveniles, notably, a profusely illustrated edition of "Old Mother Hubbard;" and of half-chromos and chromos proper. Tait's "Chickens," "Ducklings," and "Quails" were the first chromos that met an instant and wide recognition. Nineteen thousand copies of the "Chickens" alone were sold. Bricher's "Early Autumn on Esopus Creek" is one of the best chromos ever made on a small scale. The "Bullfinch" and the "Linnet" (after Cruikshank) are admirable. There are other chromos which are less successful at all; but they are nearly all excellent copies of the originals, with which the defects must be charged.

The chromos of Bricher's paintings are really wonderful accurate. Mr. Prang's masterpiece, however, is not yet published, although it is nearly ready for the market. It entirely surpasses all his previous efforts. It is being called "The Madonna," and can hardly fail, we think, to command a quick sale and hearty recognition.

Like every modern discovery, chromo-lithography has its partisans and detractors,—those who claim for it perhaps impossible capabilities, and those who regard it as mere handicraft, which no skill can ever elevate into the dignity of an art. We do not care to enter into these disputes. Whether an art or a handicraft, chromo-lithography certainly reproduces charming little pictures vastly superior to any colored plates that we have had before; and it is, at least, clearly entitled to be regarded as a means of educating the popular taste, and thereby raising the natural ideal of art.

A correspondent, looking at chromos from this point of view, thus indicates (it may be somewhat enthusiastically) their possible influence on the culture of the people:—

"What the discovery of the art of printing did for the mental growth of the people, the art of chromo-lithography seems destined to accomplish for their aesthetic culture. Before types were first made, scholars and the wealthier classes had ample opportunities for study; for even when Bibles were chained in churches, and copies of the Scriptures (then aptly so styled) were worth a herd of cattle, there were large libraries accessible to the aristocracy of rank and mind. But they were guarded against the masses by the double doors of privilege and ignorance. A book possessed no attractions for the man who could not read the alphabet; and, because they were rare and hard to get at, he had no incentive to master their mysteries. Made cheap and common, the meaneast peasant, in the course of a few generations, found solace for his griefs in the pages of the greatest authors of his times and of all time. Mental culture became possible for whole nations; and democracy, with its illimitable blessing, gradually grew up under the little shadow of the first printer's proof."

"Until within a quite recent period, art has been feudal in its associations. Galleries of priceless paintings, indeed, there have always been in certain favored cities and countries; but to the people, as a whole, they have been equally inaccessible and unappreciated, because no previous training had taught the community how to prize them. It was like Harvard College without the district school,—a planet without satellites, and too far removed from the world of the people for its light to shine in the cottage and in the homes of the masses."

"Now chromo-lithography, although still in its infancy, promises to diffuse not a love of art merely among the people at large, but to disseminate the choicest masterpieces of art itself. It is art republished and naturalized in America. Its attempts hitherto have been comparatively unambitious; but it was not Homer and Plato that were first honored by the printing-press. It was dreary catechisms of dreary creeds. So will it be with this new art. As the popular taste improves, the subjects will be worthier of an art which seeks to give back to mankind what has hitherto been confined to the few."

In a village school recently, when the scholars were parsing, the word wait occurred in the sentence. The youngest who was up,—a bright-eyed little fellow,—puzzled over the word for a few minutes, and then, as a bright idea struck him, he burst out with,—  
"I can conjugate it.—Positive, wait, comparative, wafer, superlative, sealing-wax!"  
—"Thank you, brother P.—," said the friend of temperance, "since you praise the wine, I'll try a glass; but I have drank none for above six years." Said the host, pausing in his words: "Brother T.—, if we like wine, let us drink wine, giving God thanks; but let us not lie about it."

## Sunshine and Shadow.

Sunshine and Shadow in New York is the title of a work by Matthew Hale Smith, which is soon to be issued from the press of J. B. Barr & Co., of Hartford Conn. It is a work of deep interest, written in Mr. Hale's happiest vein, and will be sold only by subscription.—These who desire an agency for this admirable work, which will be valuable to all classes in society, will address the publishers.

From advance sheets of the book we publish the following story, which is characteristic of the style of the work.

## TWO SHARPERS.

A noted sportsman, taking dinner at one of our clubs, exhibited a diamond ring of great beauty and apparent value on his finger. A gentleman present had a great passion for diamonds. After dinner, the parties met in the office.—After much bantering, the owner consented to barter the ring for the sum of six hundred dollars. As the buyer left the room, a suppressed tittering struck his ear. He concluded that the former owner had sold both the ring and the purchaser. He said nothing, but called the next day upon a jeweler, where he learned the diamond was paste, and the ring worth about twenty-five dollars.—He examined some real diamonds, and found one closely resembling the paste in his own ring. He hired the diamond for a few days, pledged twelve hundred dollars, the price of it, and gave a hundred dollars for its use. He went to another jeweler, had the paste removed, and the real diamond set. His chums, knowing how he had been imposed upon, impatiently waited for his appearance the next night. To their astonishment they found him in high glee. He flourished his ring, boasted of his bargain, and said if any gentleman present had a twelve hundred dollar ring to sell for six hundred dollars, he knew of a purchaser. When he was told that the ring was paste, and that he had been cheated, he laughed at their folly. Bets were freely offered that the ring did not contain a real diamond.—Two men bet a thousand dollars each.—Two bet five hundred dollars. All were taken: umpires were chosen. The money and the ring were put into their hands. They went to a first-class jeweler, who applied all the tests, and who said the stone was a diamond of the first water, and was worth, without the setting, twelve hundred dollars. The buyer put the three thousand dollars which he had won quietly in his pocket. He carried the diamond back and recalled his twelve hundred dollars, and with his paste ring on his finger went to his club. The man who sold the ring was waiting for him. He wanted to get the ring back. He attempted to turn the whole thing into a joke. He sold the ring, he said, for fun. He knew that it was a real diamond all the time. He never wore false jewels. He could tell a real diamond anywhere by its peculiar light. He would not be so mean as to cheat an old friend. He knew his friend would let him have the ring again. But his friend was stubborn—said that the seller thought that it was paste, and intended to defraud him. At length, on the payment of eight hundred dollars, the ring was restored. All parties came to the conclusion, when the whole affair came out, that when diamond cuts diamond again someone less sharp will be selected.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners at their Annual Session held in Blue Earth City, September 24 and 25, 1868.

The Board was called to order by the chairman, and immediately proceeded to business.

W. Waldref, A. U. Thomas and others from the town of Foster were present, asking for a re-hearing upon the petition whereby school district No. 83 was detached from school district No. 50. Mr. Waldref being duly sworn, said, "that he posted three notices of the petition for re-hearing, as law directs." After hearing the reasons offered in favor and against the action of the Board upon the petition, whereby the territory now constituting school district No. 83 was detached from school district No. 50, it was ordered that school district No. 83 remain as established at the former meeting of the Board.

Upon considering the petition of Ambrose Waldref, a resident of school district No. 83, asking to be set off into school district No. 50, it was ordered the petition be granted.

F. Franklin and others, applied through a petition for a rehearing upon the petition, whereby the S.E. qr. of section 21, the S. half of section 22 and the S.W. qr. of section 23 in Town 103 north, range 28 west, were detached from school district No. 3 and attached to district No. 5. There being no proof that the notices had been posted in accordance with the

law, the subject was laid over until next meeting of the Board.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock A. M. of Sep. 2d.

Sep. 3d Board met pursuant to adjournment.

A. H. Pelsey presented his resignation of the office of County Superintendent of Schools, to take effect October 1st, 1868, which was accepted.

On motion S. J. Abbott was appointed County Superintendent of Schools for the present unexpired term and for the ensuing year.

Ordered that a tax of six mills on a dollar be levied upon all taxable property in the county, to defray the current expenses of the county, and a tax of one mill for support of the poor, and to buy a poor farm for the use of the county; also a tax of two mills for support of schools.

Ordered that the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners be, and hereby is instructed to purchase for use of the county a Poor farm, containing 320 acres, when the school lands are offered for sale in this county; and that the North half of section 35 in the town of Prescott is hereby designated as a favorable location; and that he is further authorized to draw on the county Treasury for sufficient funds belonging to the county, to make the first payment on the same.

On motion H. J. Neal was authorized to count the funds in hands of county Treasurer, and examine the books of Auditor and Treasurer; also to count the canceled county orders and destroy the same.

On motion the county Auditor was directed to correspond with the Attorney General in regard to refunding to A. Bonwell his claim for moneys paid at tax sale on Homestead claims. Also in regard to refunding moneys paid at tax sale upon School Lands, which have become forfeited to the State by non-payment of the annual interest due the State on the same.

Pursuant to law the delinquent personal property tax lists for the years 1864-5-6 were read, and all which were deemed uncollectable were abated.

Ordered that all the county orders in the office of county Auditor belonging to G. H. Goodnow, be applied in payment of his delinquent personal property tax.

Ordered that the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners be published in both newspapers in the county, together with the Financial Report of county Auditor.

Bills against the county amounting to \$671.32 were audited during the session of the Board, and \$195.35 were audited for support of the poor.

F. W. CADY,  
County Auditor.

## Financial Report.

AUD. OFFICE, FAIRMONT CO., }  
BLUE EARTH CITY, Sept. 3, '68. }  
Indebtedness of the county }  
Sept. 3, 1868, consisting in }  
outstanding county orders, - \$298.59 }  
Amount of county orders issued }  
during the year ending }  
Sept. 1, 1868, 5010.14 }  
Total indebtedness to be provided }  
for during the year }  
ending Sept. 1, 1868, 7908.73 }  
Total amount of county funds }  
received into the county }  
treasury from taxes and other }  
sources, during the year }  
ending Sept. 1, 1868, 8106.40 }  
Leaving a balance of cash in }  
the county treasury, over }  
and above all the indebted- }  
ness of the county, amount- }  
ing to 197.76 }  
All of which I respectfully submit.

F. W. CADY,  
County Auditor.

SAW FILES.—A correspondent of the Rural American says that old saw files may be renewed by cleaning them of grease and putting them in a dilution of sulphuric acid—one ounce to a pint of water, till the acid has brought the teeth to an edge.

It is nothing new that sour things should set the teeth on edge. Old newspaper files are often renewed by a similar process.

Talk of fame and romance—all the glory and adventure in the world are not worth one hour of domestic bliss.

Not for sale







# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1868.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Daily Mail for Mankato, Morrell, Blue Earth City, Evening.  
 Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.  
 Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
 Semi-weekly Mail to Waseca.  
 Leaves Monday and Thursday.  
 Arrives Wednesday and Saturday.  
 Semi-weekly Mail to Tennessen.  
 Leaves Tuesday and Saturday.  
 Arrives Monday and Friday.  
 Weekly Mail to Jackson.  
 Arrives Tuesday, Departs Friday.  
 Mail for Eastern Mails should be in the office before 8 o'clock in the morning to insure mailing.  
 A supply of Revenue Stamps always on hand at the Post Office. E. H. HUTCHINS, P. M.

Millinery Goods at the Winnebago City Shop can be purchased as cheap as they can in Mankato, or St. Paul.

Blue Earth City is to have a brick block which will cost \$7,000. Tremain & Brother of Winona are the proprietors, and they will occupy it in part at least, for a new Drug Store, which will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Ross C. Tremain, who is a practical druggist.

DEMAND FOR GOLD.—The demand for gold is great but not equal to the demand for the celebrated *Chemical Saleratus*, especially where this Saleratus has been tried and where its worth is fully known. Try it and satisfy yourself. For sale by most merchants. Use it instead of Soda.

The GALAXY for October contains "Cyper, Victoria Columna; Hazard, The History of Tears, An Autumn Song About the Nerves, The Death of Hope, Beechdale, Words and Their Uses, Whose Hand? Is Labor a Curse, Tides, The Galaxy Miscellany, &c. Sheldon & Co., 498 and 500 Broadway, N. Y.

Purchase your fall and winter Bonnets and Hats at the Winnebago City Millinery, for you can get them there at less cost than at any other place in Faribault county.

J. F. Winship has returned from the East with a larger and better assortment of goods than ever brought on before. Every variety of Dry Goods, Cloths, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes and Notions beyond computation, on account of a "change in the Diocese" Winship runs the machine on his own hook. See his advertisement in another column. Call on him, he charges nothing for showing Goods.

Attention is called this week to the advertising card of Mr. M. W. Conner, Painter and Paper-Hanger, who has located in Winnebago.

From what we know of the work Mr. Conner has already done in this town, we can assure our subscribers that he is an excellent worker, and will do whatever he undertakes in the latest style. At present, orders may be left at the Collins' House.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for October, contains a fine Steel Plate, "The River Spirit," a Fashion-Plate, and a spirited wood-cut of a group of young people amusing themselves with Hallow-e'en rites. The new music in this number is a ballad—"Fancy Brings Thee O'er the Lea." The Prospectus for the next year contains unequalled inducements to new subscribers. Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The Winnebago City Millinery has just received a large and entirely new stock of goods, and the public are invited to examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Thousands of dollars are invested in this millinery establishment, and goods are at all times sold at as reasonable figures as can be made in Mankato, or larger places. The latest style of Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Old Bonnets made to look as good as new, at a small expense.

Winnebago City, Sept. 23d, 1868.

## State Teachers' Institute at Winnebago City.

A State Teachers' Institute, continuing in session till the Friday evening following, will commence at Winnebago City, on Monday, Oct. 12th, 1868. It is hoped that every public school teacher in Faribault county may be present. The drills in the elements of the common school branches of learning will be of great value to every one present. Every teacher should regard it a duty to seize upon the advantages which the Institute will afford. Not a single teacher should be absent. Teachers from neighboring counties are invited to be present. The gentlemen who will be the principal instructors, have had a large experience in Institutes and know how to make every member feel completely at home.

The principal instruction will be given by SANFORD NILES, Esq., and A. B.

BARTLETT, Esq. Mr. Niles will give instruction in Reading and Geography, and Mr. Bartlett will instruct in Arithmetic and Grammar. The Institute will be organized on Monday at 10 A. M. Let all be present at that time who can. The citizens of Winnebago City will furnish free entertainment to all the teachers in attendance from the county. All the expenses of the Institute are met by the State. Mr. ABBOTT, County Superintendent, will cordially co-operate with the subscriber in making the Institute a complete success.

Teachers will bring with them a notebook and pencil, also the *National Fifth Reader*.

A public lecture will be given each evening of the session. School officers, parents, and all friends of education are invited to be present at the lectures and also at the day sessions.

MARK H. DUNNELL, Supt. Pub. Inst. St. Paul, Sept. 19th, 1868.

## Come at Last!

For some time it has been known that Charles A. Heinze, of Mankato, is making a nice, healthy, good tasting Cracker; but here in Winnebago City we have not been honored with any of them, until Charley himself came up with a load, and they are now for sale at SILAS RICHARDSON'S, WINSHIP & GOODWIN'S, R. M. WILSON'S, C. McCABE'S. 255m3

The *Lanesboro Herald* is the name of the new paper just started at the live little town of Lanesboro, which is the present terminus of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. J. Lute Christie, formerly of the *FREE HOMESTEAD*, is the editor and proprietor, and in his introductory, says his aim will be to do all in his power to advance the interests of Southern Minnesota from the Mississippi to the western boundary, but more particularly to watch over and labor for the welfare of the already wealthy and noble county of Fillmore.

The *Herald* is a good looking, seven column paper, and we believe will be well supported.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Deudon.

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Wheat, spring, No. 1 | 90           |
| " " " " No. 2        | 80           |
| Corn                 | 40           |
| Oats                 | 30           |
| Flour, 24 cwt.       | 50           |
| Corn Meal            | 50           |
| Potatoes             | 50           |
| Butter               | 25           |
| Eggs                 | 25           |
| Beans                | 15           |
| Cheese               | 75           |
| Lard, 24 cwt.        | 4 00         |
| Wood per cord        | 2 50 to 3 00 |
| Cheese               | 15           |
| Pork, salt, 24 cwt.  | 15           |
| " " " " 12 cwt.      | 12 50        |
| Beef, 24 cwt.        | 12 50        |
| Kerosene Oil         | 50           |
| Salt, 24 cwt.        | 50           |
| Lard 24 cwt.         | 25           |

### Waseca Lumber Market.

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Common Boards, 1st quality, per M. | \$24 00        |
| Fencing, " " " "                   | 23 00 to 25 00 |
| Shook Boards, " " "                | 27 00          |
| Wagon Box Boards, " " "            | 30 00          |
| Sheathing 24 M.                    | 20 00          |

### JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 18 feet and under     | \$24 00 |
| 18 feet to 24         | 26 00   |
| 24, 18 feet and under | 24 00   |
| 24, 18 and 26 feet    | 25 00   |

### FLOORING.

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1st common, dressed and matched | \$40 00 |
| 2d " " " "                      | 35 00   |

### SIDING.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1st dressed | \$25 00 |
| 2d " " " "  | 30 00   |

### CLEAR STEPS.

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1st clear, 14, 12 and 2 inch. | \$60 00 |
| 2d clear, 14, 12 and 2 inch.  | 45 00   |

### LATH AND PICKETS.

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Lath             | \$4 50 |
| Pickets, 24 cwt. | 3 00   |
| " " " " square   | 3 00   |

### SHINGLES.

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Shingles, No. 1 | \$5 00 |
| Shingles, No. 2 | 3 50   |

### Waseca Produce Market.

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Wheat per bushel, No. 1 | \$1 25       |
| " " " " No. 2           | 1 15         |
| Oats " " "              | 50           |
| Corn " " "              | 40           |
| Potatoes—none in market | 1 00         |
| Pork 24 cwt.            | 20 00        |
| Beef " " "              | 15 00        |
| Lard 24 cwt.            | 25 00        |
| Flour, 24 cwt.          | 4 75 to 5 25 |
| Corn meal, 24 cwt.      | 2 60         |
| Butter, 24 cwt.         | 20 00        |
| Eggs 24 doz.            | 20 00        |
| Hides 24 cwt.           | 6 00         |
| Tallow 24 cwt.          | 12 00        |
| Beans 24 bushel         | 14 00        |

## Manhood: how lost, how restored.

JUST published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Stricture, Gonorrhea, Venereal Disease, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.  
 Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.  
 The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.  
 This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.  
 Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any Address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post-stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. Post-Office Box 4,555. 247y1

WOMAN.—FEMALES, OWING TO THE peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiarities of action, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but none of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate afflictions, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of these troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BLOOD.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would now wish to assist anything that would do injury to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The main cause for previous education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraint of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clad, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required, by the delicate rotary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and restraints of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids, for Protrusion of Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLOOD. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany. Fearless in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, we'll find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BLOOD is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BLOOD, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Impotency, Indigestion, Nervous Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Menstrual Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMHOLD'S, take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price per bottle, 25 cents. In bottles for \$5.00. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 524 Broadway, N. Y. None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMHOLD.

## BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridgroom to Bride in the institution of marriage;—a Guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. 247y1

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Monuments, and all kinds of Grave Stones—Furniture Marble, &c.

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# DRUGS! NEW GOODS,

CONDIT & AUSTIN,

Mankato, Minn.,

DEALERS IN  
 DRUGS,  
 MEDICINES,  
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Stock always full, and customers can at all times be furnished with anything in the Drug line.

Front Street, 2d door above Record office. 2:30pm

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it has been fully and fairly decided that the best place to purchase

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS and GAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES

and in fact, any kind of Goods, is at the Store

B. M. Wilson,

First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than any other

STORE

in Faribault County.

R. M. WILSON.

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April 5th, 1867.

## New Goods,

Cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds,

BITTERS, WHISKY, BRANDY,

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Remember I keep constantly on hand everything in the line of

PAINTS and OILS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, DIARIES,

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"Shirrell's" Washing Crystal—

decidedly the best preparation known for WASHING PURPOSES.

Winnipeg City, May 4th, 1868. 236yf

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WELCH AND WALLACE,

Dealers in

Stoves, Tin

AND SHEET IRON WARE,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE.

SASH, GLASS and PUTTY.

Manufacturers of

EAVE TROUGHS, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of

TIN WARE.

A fine assortment of

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Grind-Stones and Hangings,

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PLOWS,

Fence-Wire, &c., &c.

J. H. Welch, Wm. Wallace, Chas. Wallace.

Winnipeg City, Minn.

April 7th, 1868.

# NEW SPRING GOODS!

GO TO

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FOR YOUR

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Fancy and Staple Goods.

They always keep a large stock of superior goods—selected with great care—and having just received a new assortment of

Prints, Delains, Sheetings, Merinos,

and other dress goods, in addition to several cases of

BOOTS & SHOES,

would respectfully solicit the attention of the public. They also have on hand a big stock of

HOOP SKIRTS,



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| can be<br>a ar-<br>L.<br>City<br>es. |  |
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# The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO. 49.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 257.

## THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Three months..... 50  
Six months..... 75  
One Year..... 1.50  
If not paid in advance, at the rate of, a year, 2.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
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5 inch 3.50 8.00 16.00 24.00 32.00 45.00  
6 inch 4.00 9.00 18.00 27.00 36.00 50.00  
7 inch 4.50 10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00 55.00  
8 inch 5.00 11.00 22.00 33.00 44.00 60.00  
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Notices inserted in the reading columns at double rates.

E. A. HOTCHKISS,  
Editor and Proprietor.

## Business Directory.

Andrew C. Dunn,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law in Winnebago City, Minn., will attend to professional business throughout the State. 174tf

J. H. SPROUT,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Blue Earth City, Minn.  
242tf

Dr. J. P. Humes,  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Office at his residence on Cleveland street, second house east of the Post Office, Winnebago City, Minn.

CONSTANS HOUSE,  
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.  
H. P. CONSTANS, Proprietor.  
This popular Hotel is entirely new, and furnished in the most excellent style.  
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Mead's Hotel,  
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I. S. MEAD, Proprietor.  
Billiard tables are connected with the house, and there is good stabling on the premises.  
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P. K. WISER,  
Practical Watch-Maker, and  
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DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver-Ware. Repairing neatly executed and warranted.

T. DREW,  
Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, embracing Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mirrors, Flag Chairs, and in fact every article of F. & L. R. or Kitchen Furniture. Front Street, two doors North of Shoenaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota.  
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CARLSON & PLUMMER,  
Dealers in Cigars and Tobaccos.  
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The best brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, &c., &c., will always be found at our store opposite the Clifton House. 255y1

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.  
C. S. KIMBALL Proprietor.

Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thursdays for the nearest Railroad station, and Tuesdays and Saturdays for the West.  
A good Livery is connected with the Hotel, and there are ample accommodations for teamsters. 212tf

SHERIDAN J. ABBOTT,  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
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Particular attention paid to the Collection of Debts and Payment of Taxes.  
ALL BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Winnebago City, Minn., Aug. 30, 1868.  
253tf

CLIFTON HOUSE.  
Front Street, near the Corner.  
WANKATO, - - - MINNESOTA.  
M. T. C. FLOWER & SON,  
PROPRIETORS.

General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling, with attentive Drivers. 19y1  
CHARLES SCHILDENRECHT & CO.,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
CIGARS, TOBACCOS,  
PIPES, SNUFFS, &c.  
Mankato, - - - Minnesota.  
255m6

D. WEHRLE,  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
HAS received his complete stock of American and imported Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Repairing warranted and as represented. FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CLIFTON HOUSE, Mankato, - - - Minnesota.  
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COLLINS' HOTEL,  
Winnebago City, Minnesota.  
E. G. & A. P. COLLINS, Proprietors.  
Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate. Stages leave this House for all points. 257tf

C. A. LOUNSBERRY,  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.  
Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, examine Titles, pay Taxes, &c., &c.  
Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co. Minnesota.  
Nov. 1867. 215y1

GRIEBEL & BROTHER,  
Wholesale and retail dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES.  
Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.  
Front Street,  
Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

## A SONG OF THE FLY SEASON.

O! the whirling, frisking flies,  
Hobbling about one's nose, and off again;  
Think, whenever you drink, one lies  
Swag in the jug to make you cough again:  
Daisy about us all the day  
Making us less at best suspiciously,  
Darning at night in a wondrous way,  
And waking us in the morning viciously.  
Oh! the tiresome, teasing flies,  
Whisk then off and back they come again:  
Vain the hope of the man who tries  
By slippers and flappers to stop their hum again.

Settling down on each sugary knob,  
Blackening milk with their hairy bodies all:  
Into our tea they at breakfast hob,  
Fillip them forth and an impudent nod is all:  
Over the butter one crawls and sprawls,  
Lift him out, and the grateful beggar see  
Drearily his last on your toast he falls,  
Oh! the tiresome, teasing flies,  
Of life's small troubles the living images,  
Wife and strays of legs and wings  
Are all the spoils of constant scrimmages.

Photograph wanted—there's a pest!  
Features freed of all severity:  
Step! there pops a fly on your nose,  
And your face screwed up goes down to posterity.  
Thinner, through dinner being never obtained,  
From taking a morsel these torments prevent all men:  
Banning himself might the fly world have trained,  
To lessen the waistcoats of corpulent gentlemen.  
Ticking, firestorm, teasing flies,  
If they need blessings there's plenty of mine for 'em.  
Fidgeting pound your nose and eyes,  
Deuce a bit can we write a line for 'em.

## Perpetual Motion.

The idea is not given up yet. Dr. Updegraff, of Reading, Penn., has elaborated it into a machine which will "go," at least does go. The Reading Gazette says everybody who sees it is convinced. Everybody who sees it is convinced. The machine is constructed on the principle of making one ball raise another of equal weight, with the preponderance of leverage in favor of the ascending ball, or, in other words, that a metal ball weighing, say five or six ounces, will raise another of twice its weight at an equal distance from the fulcrum with the same velocity that the first descends. Yet this is the principle upon which Dr. Updegraff's machine is constructed. There is no complication. All is as simple and plain to the eye as the works of a clock although there are no such works about it. It is simply a matter of four balls, two on each side weighing about six ounces each, so manipulated by this principle of combination leverage that while one on one side is descending and moving the entire machine it is raising the other in position to do the same work. Thus do they alternate in their work, and keep up a constant and regular movement. The inventor has been offered one hundred thousand dollars for his right in the invention as it stands, but has declined to negotiate. It is estimated that with fifty pound balls the motive power attained will be equal to that of eight horses. A large machine has been constructed for, and will be built at an early day, with a view of ascertaining its exact motive power.

## Politeness in Dunning.

An old gentleman had owed a firm for years; at last after everybody's patience and temper were exhausted, a clerk named Frank, undertook to get the money.

Frank called upon the gentleman, and met with a polite reception and the usual answer, with the addition:  
"You need not trouble yourself, young man about the matter; I will make it all right."

"O no," replied Frank, "I couldn't think for a moment of compelling you to call at the store for a few dollars. It will not be the slightest inconvenience for me to stop in as I pass your place of business six times a day, to and from my meals, and I can call every time I go by."

"Here," said the old fellow to his book-keeper, alarmed at the prospect of being dunned six times a day for the next six months, "pay this impudent rascal. He can beat me in politeness, and if he wants a situation I will give him two thousand dollars a year."

Bishop Burnet says, "there is nothing in the whole course of nature, or human affairs, so great and extraordinary, as the two last scenes of them—the coming of our Savior, and the burning of the world. If we could draw a true picture of this in our mind, we should be able to divert from them our imagination, or attend to any thing else; for what can more affect us, than the greatest glory that was ever visible upon earth, and at the same time the greatest terror—a God descending at the head of an army of angels, and a burning world under his feet."

## A NEW MOTOR.

An Important Discovery by Capt. Ericsson—Solar Heat the Motive Power.  
From the New York Times.

It has been reserved for the distinguished engineer, Capt. Ericsson, to supply a new fuel in the place of coal, and a new motor in the place of steam. His device is as novel in conception as it promises to be astounding in result. In brief, his scheme is to collect and concentrate the radiating heat of the sun, and to use it for the production of motive power. He feeds his furnace, so to speak, from the sun. This motor he calls the *Solar Engine*.

The first public announcement of the success of this extraordinary device—for "solar engines," kept in motion solely by the sun's radiant heat, have been actually constructed by him, and successfully operated—was made by Capt. Ericsson to the Swedish University of Lund, at its late centennial celebration. From his communication to that body it appears that for several years this engineer has been experimenting with the view of so concentrating the sun's heat as to obtain from it a practical motive power. At length, at the beginning of the present year, he was able to construct three "solar engines," of which the first was driven by steam formed by the concentration of the heat of the solar rays, and the other two by the expansion of atmospheric air, heated directly by concentrated radiant heat. He shows that, such is the enormous development of the solar heat, an area of ten feet square on the sun's surface will drive a real steam engine of 45,984 horse power, demanding a consumption of more than 100,000 pounds of coal every hour.

But, of course, interesting as these new studies of the sun's heating power, his statistics regarding the possible concentration of the sun's heat on the earth's surface are still more so. And, without going into the process, we may briefly say that Capt. Ericsson's experiments show that the concentration of solar heat on ten feet square (or 100 square feet of surface) develops a power exceeding one horse-power. If, therefore, he adds, a Swedish square mile were covered with such solar engines, 64,800 engines, each of 100 horse-power, could be kept in motion by the radiant heat of the sun thus collected.

The audacity of this enterprise and the incalculable reach of its results are alike bewildering; but it is already, as we have said, a practical success, inasmuch that Mr. Delamater, proprietor of the "well-known Delamater iron-works," declares in a late scientific publication that "before the termination of the present season bread will be prepared from flour ground by the solar engine."

The exact nature of the concentrating mechanism invented by Capt. Ericsson is not yet apparently made public; but the result, in general terms, is, as has been said, to collect a force equal to a horse power from the sun's heat on every 100 square feet of surface. To introduce a new motor into mechanism marks a new era in civilization. We call this the "age of steam"—but what shall we style the coming age? And, independent of the new force thus obtained, we must reflect on the economy effected in old forces. Not only will coal fields, whose capacity is now anxiously discussed by political economists, receive an unexpected and all-potent ally, but in many ways the question of the cost of fuel would be affected—every economy in the use of coal for machinery, leaving more for other purposes. Meanwhile the new power is as exhaustless as the sun itself. It may be objected that this is not a "cloudy day" force. If true, this would not be an important objection. But a brain great enough to master main results may be usually trusted to remove mechanical impediments in details. To store up fuel in the sky is a trifle to a man who makes a coal-pit of the sun.

There are many other obvious points for reflection connected with this extraordinary new motor. For example, the economy of cost in using the sun's heat for fuel, the comparative ease of regulating the mechanism, compared with the management of steam machinery, which latter is an art in itself, and the safety of the apparatus. But all these will better appear when more is known of what promises to be a revolutionary agent in science, in industry and in commerce.

## Ammonia as a Motor.

Galligani says: "Visitors to the great exhibition may recollect having seen a locomotive engine set in motion by the application of ammonia, and which was exhibited in class fifty-three, by M. Fort, a naval engineer. This engine attracted the Emperor's attention, as well as that of the public, the saving resulting from the system being enormous. It appeared, from the experiments made, that a common 15-horse power steam engine, working four hours, consumed 247 kilograms of fuel, while the ammonia engine, working four hours and 18 minutes, did not consume more than 107 kilograms. The saving was, therefore, about sixty per cent. The new apparatus had, moreover, the advantage of being easily applicable to the old boiler.

The chemical theory on which Mr. Fort's system rests is this: "The latent heat of the dissolution of ammonia in water is the algebraical sum of the latent heat of liquefaction of that gas, and of its heat of combination with water." The new engine, however, does not employ liquefied ammonia gas, but a solution of that gas in water, and commonly known as liquid ammonia. This solution only absorbs 125 units of heat in its vaporization, while that of water absorbs 605 of these units. Moreover, common liquid ammonia boils at fifty degrees centigrade, and affords a pressure of six atmospheres at 111 degrees, while steam requires a heat of 160 degrees in order to produce the same pressure. Nevertheless, an objection to this new system had to be removed. Ammonia will attack copper and brass with great avidity; and as many parts of a steam engine consist of brass, their speedy deterioration might be looked forward to. Fortunately, however, ammonia, the enemy of copper, is the friend of iron; that is, iron indefinitely in contact with it, will be preserved from rust, instead of suffering from it, and all the parts of a steam engine, now made of brass, may henceforth be made of iron. The escape of ammonia from the engine is not to be dreaded, because the fatty substances with which engines are greased being saponified by contact with that gas, will only make them more air tight than before.

## Doctors Agree.

We extract from the *University Journal of Health* certain declarations accredited to the highest authority competent to speak on all matters pertaining to the science and practice of medicine. It is a formidable array of medical men pronouncing against their own therapeutics; and if, after all the efforts of curative skill and exhaustive experimental appliances by our eminent men, they come to the following conclusion, while we admire their industry, learning, honesty, and devotion to the profession, we are compelled to ask, What shall we do? *Opinions of Distinguished Old-School Physicians.*

"Out of their own mouths shall ye convict them."

## AMERICAN PHYSICIANS.

"Our remedies are unreliable."—Prof. Valentine Mott, M. D.  
"Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."—Prof. Willard Parker, M. D.  
"We are not acquainted with any agents that will cure consumption."—Prof. Alonzo Clark, M. D.  
"Cod liver oil has no curative power in tubercular consumption."—Prof. Horace Green, M. D.  
"The administration of our powerful medicines is the most fruitful cause of deranged digestion."—Prof. E. R. Peasley, M. D.  
"Of the essence of disease, very little is known."—Prof. S. H. Gross, M. D.  
"Merey has made more cures than all wars combined."—Dr. McClintock.

## EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS.

"The science of medicine is founded on conjecture, improved by murder."—Sir Astley Cooper, M. D., F. R. S.  
"I have no faith whatever in our medicines."—Dr. Bailey, London.  
"Thousands are annually slaughtered in the quiet sick-room."—Dr. Frank.  
"Every dose of medicine is a blind experiment."—Dr. Bostwick.  
"The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophy nor common sense."—Prof. Evans, Edinburgh.  
"So gross is our ignorance of the physiological character of disease, that it would be better to do nothing."—Magendie, France.

## Right at Last.

The Springfield Republican says: "The gossips are right at last in making a matrimonial connection for Speaker Colfax. He is engaged to Miss Nellie Wade, a niece of Senator Wade, of Ohio, and one of the family party that accompanied the Speaker on his late trip to the Rocky Mountains. She is a sweet, sensible, accomplished lady of thirty years, an Ohio farmer's daughter, quite worthy the place she has won in the heart of the second man in public life in the nation, and of the position by his side in home and in society she is destined soon to take. Her father, the brother of the Ohio Senator, died several years ago, and she spent part of a winter in Washington with her uncle. Two years since, when the acquaintance began with Mr. Colfax and his family, which has ripened into this interesting relationship, so pleasant for all the Speaker's friends to know, and so promising to his happiness for the future. The Rocky Mountains whispered the sweet secret to the world, and congratulations are echoed back from all quarters to both parties."

Mr. Bowles, the editor of the *Republican*, was of Speaker Colfax's party in his recent trip to the Mountains.

## A Literal Turn of Mind.

In the *Galaxy* for September, George Wakeman furnishes an amusing collection of stories, illustrating "A Literal Turn of Mind." We quote a few:

"This same literal turn of mind which I have been illustrating, is sometimes used unintentionally, and perhaps a little maliciously, and thus becomes the property of wits instead of blunderers. Thus we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a boy in the street, 'Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?' 'Certainly, sir,' said the boy, very respectfully. 'Well, sir,' said the gentleman, after waiting a while, 'where is it?' 'I have not the least idea, yer honor,' said the urchin. There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic, middle-aged lady with, 'Boy, I want to go to Dover street.' 'Well, ma'am,' said the boy, 'Why don't you go there, then?' One day on Lake George, a party of gentlemen, strolling among the beautiful islands of the lake with rather bad luck, espied a little fellow with a red shirt and old straw hat, dangleing a line over the boat. 'Hello, boy!' said one of them. 'What are you doing?' 'Fishing,' came the answer. 'Well, of course, said the gentleman, 'but what do you catch?' Here the boy became indignant at so much questioning, and replied, 'Fish, you fool, what do you s'pose?' 'Did you ever see an elephant's skin?' inquired a teacher of an infant class. 'I have,' shouted a six year old from the foot of the class. 'Where?' asked the teacher. 'On the elephant,' said the boy.

Sometimes this sort of wit degenerates or rises, as the case may be, into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying, 'I wonder where those clouds are going?' and her brother replied, 'I think they are going to thunder.' Also, as in the following dialogue: 'Hello, there! how do you sell wood?' 'By the cord.' 'How long has it been cut?' 'Four feet.' 'I mean, how long has it been since you cut it?' 'No longer than I is now.' And also, as when Patrick O'Flynn was seen with his collar and bosom sadly begrimed, and was indignantly asked by his officer, 'Patrick O'Flynn, how long do you wear a shirt?' and replied promptly, 'twenty-eight inches, sir.'

## Curiosity of Numbers.

The entertaining book called "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," lately issued from the press of Roberts Brothers, in Boston, has a chapter on this subject, in which the following calculations are grouped:  
The laws governing numbers (says the writer) are so perplexing to the uneducated mind, and the results arrived at by calculation are so astonishing, that it cannot be a matter of surprise if superstition has attached itself to numbers. But even to those who are instructed in numeration, there is much that is mysterious and unaccountable, much that only an advanced mathematician can explain to his satisfaction. The neophyte sees the numbers obedient to certain laws; but why they obey these laws, he cannot understand; and the fact of his not being able to do so, tends to give to numbers an atmosphere of mystery which impresses him with awe.

## THE NUMBER NINE.

For instance, the property of the number 9, discovered, I believe, by Mr. W. Green, who died in 1794, is inexplicable to any one but a mathematician. The property to which I allude is this: that when 9 is multiplied by 2, by 3, by 4, by 5, by 6, etc. it will be found that the digits composing the product, added together, give 9. Thus:  
2 x 9 = 18, and 1 + 8 = 9  
3 x 9 = 27, " 2 + 7 = 9  
4 x 9 = 36, " 3 + 6 = 9  
5 x 9 = 45, " 4 + 5 = 9  
6 x 9 = 54, " 5 + 4 = 9  
7 x 9 = 63, " 6 + 3 = 9  
8 x 9 = 72, " 7 + 2 = 9  
9 x 9 = 81, " 8 + 1 = 9  
10 x 9 = 90, " 9 + 0 = 9

It will be noticed that 9 x 11 makes 99, the sum of the digits of which is 18, and not 9, but the sum of digits 1 + 8 equals 9.  
9 x 12 = 108, and 1 + 0 + 8 = 9  
9 x 13 = 117, " 1 + 1 + 7 = 9  
9 x 14 = 126, " 1 + 2 + 6 = 9  
And so on to any extent.  
M. de Mainan discovered another singular property of the same number. If the order of the digits expressing a number be changed, and this number be subtracted from the former, the remainder will be 9, or a multiple of 9, and, being a multiple, the sum of its digits will be 9.  
For instance, take the number 12; reverse the digits, and you have 21; subtract 12 from 21 and the remainder is 9. Take 63, reverse the digits, and subtract 36 from 63; you have 27, a multiple of 9, and 2 + 7 = 9. Once more, the number 13 is the reverse of 31; the difference between these numbers is 18, or twice 9.

## ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.

Again, the same property found in two numbers thus changed is discovered in the same numbers raised to any power. Take 21 and 12 again. The square of 21 is 441, and the square of 12 is 144; subtract 144 from 441, and the remainder is 297, a multiple of 9; besides the digits expressing these powers added together give 9. The cube of 21 is 9,261, and that of 12 is 1,728; their difference is 7,533, also a multiple of 9.  
The number 37 has also somewhat remarkable properties: when multiplied by 3, or a multiple of three up to 27, it gives in the product three digits exactly similar. From the knowledge of this, the multiplication of 37 is greatly facilitated, the method to be adopted being to multiply merely the first cypher of the multiplicand by the first cypher of the multiplier; it is then unnecessary to proceed with the multiplication, it being sufficient to write twice to the right hand the cypher obtained, so that the same digit will stand in the unit, tens, and hundreds places. For instance, take the results of the following table:  
37 mul. p. by 3 gives 111, & 3 times 1 = 3  
37 " 6 " 222, " 3 " 2 = 6  
37 " 9 " 333, " 3 " 3 = 9  
37 " 12 " 444, " 3 " 4 = 12  
37 " 15 " 555, " 3 " 5 = 15  
37 " 18 " 666, " 3 " 6 = 18  
37 " 21 " 777, " 3 " 7 = 21  
37 " 24 " 888, " 3 " 8 = 24  
37 " 27 " 999, " 3 " 9 = 27

## MAGICAL SQUARES.

The singular property of numbers the most different, when added, to produce the same sum, originated the use of magical squares for talismans. Although the reason may be accounted for mathematically, yet the numerous authors have written concerning them as though there were something "uncanny" about them. I give three examples of magical squares:  
2 7 6  
9 5 1  
4 3 8  
These nine ciphers are disposed in three horizontal lines; add the three ciphers of each line, and the sum is 15; add the three ciphers in each column, the sum is 15; add the three ciphers forming diagonals, and the sum is 15.

## A Dream Fulfilled.

A man by the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to many of his fellow soldiers, some of whom related it to me, months previous to the occurrence, which I now relate: He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain and camped near a church, located in a wood near which a terrible battle ensued, and in a charge just as we crossed the ravine he was shot in the breast. On the ever memorable 7th of December, 1862, as we moved at double-quick to take our place in the line of battle, there already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove Church, a small building belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding on the flank of my command, and opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house. "This is the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream," said he. I made no reply, and never thought of the matter again until in the evening, we had broken the enemy's line, and were in full pursuit, when we came upon a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said: "Just on the other side of the hill we I was shot in my breast, and I will stick my hat under my shirt."

Suiting the action to the word, as he ran along I doubled it up and crammed it into his bosom. Scarcely had he adjusted it before a minnie ball knocked him out of the line. Jumping up quickly, he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head, and shouted, "I'm all right!" the ball had gone through four thicknesses of his hat, raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand, just over his heart, and dropped into his shoe."

## Curious Facts about Paper.

Paper did not come into use until the thirteenth century. The first machine for the production of paper was constructed in 1250, at Ravensburg, and paper was first manufactured in Italy in 1330, in France in 1569, in Switzerland in 1470, in England in 1558, in Holland in 1686, in Russia in 1712, and in Pennsylvania in 1725. The number of paper-mills now existing in the principal states of Europe is as follows: Great Britain 408, France 276, Germany 243, Austria 78, Prussia 40, Italy 30, Belgium 26, Spain 17, Switzerland 14, Sweden 8, Turkey 1. In the United States of America there are 630 paper-mills. The annual production of paper in Europe is 8,956,000 cwt., valued at £15,005,000. The improved paper-mills working continuously for a whole year would manufacture 62,560,000 sheets, which if laid side by side would extend to a length equal to that of the diameter of the earth.



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1898.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors.

THOMAS G. JONES, of Ansonia County.

W. O. RAMBUS-GIL, of Freeborn County.

C. T. BROWN, of Nicollet County.

OSCAR MALMROS, of Ramsey County.

For Congress, First District.

MORTON S. WILKINSON.

OF BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

## Republican Legislative Convention.

A Convention of the Republicans of the 20th

Legislative District is hereby called to meet at

Fairmont on Saturday the 10th day of October,

A. D. 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose

of nominating candidates for Senator and Rep-

resentative to be supported at the ensuing elec-

tion, and to transact any other proper business

when convened.

Counties will be entitled to delegates in said

convention as follows:

Fairbault.....9

Martin.....4

Jackson.....2

A. BONWELL, Rep. Dist. Com.

O. P. CHUBB, Rep. Dist. Com.

E. S. CHAMBERLIN, Rep. Dist. Com.

Dated September 10, 1898.

## Republican County Convention.

There will be a Republican County Convention

held at Blue Earth City on Saturday, the 30th

day of Oct. A. D. 1898, at one o'clock P. M. to

nominate County Officers and to choose delegates

to attend the Republican District Convention to

be held at Fairmont on the 10th day of Oct. A.

D. 1898.

Each town will be entitled to delegates as fol-

lows, to wit:

Winnebago City.....5

Do Davis.....2

Winnebago City.....5

Do Davis.....2

Winnebago City.....5

Do Davis.....2

Winnebago City.....5

Do Davis.....2

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Do Davis.....2

Winnebago City.....5

him for his miserable soul—if he had

one. "His saddle-colored concubines

smoothed his dying pillow and propped

his dying head.

"And nigger Zouaves were the guard

of honor that escorted his vile old carcass

to where it is to be deposited for worm-

feed—if worm-eaten stomachs can stand

the dose.

"Nigger in life! nigger in death.

"In the language of the poet:

"Our country's wounds will soon be well,

"For Thad. the fiend, has gone to—rest.

"R. I. P."

"Old hellion!"

FAIRMONT, MARTIN CO., MINN.,

September 28th, 1898.

DEAR HOMESTEAD.—At the Repub-

lican County Convention held at this

place on the 28th inst., the following

county ticket was put in nomination:—

C. A. Lounsbury for Co. Auditor,

A. L. Ward " " Attorney,

C. H. Bullard " " Sheriff,

L. F. Brainerd " " Co. Surveyor,

P. S. Livermore " " Coroner.

The following Delegates to the Dis-

trict Convention, were elected:—

J. A. Armstrong, Nashville.

J. M. Weeks, Pleasant Prairie.

Alison Fancher, Silver Lake.

O. M. Chubb, Fairmont.

The Democratic Co. Convention put

the following county ticket in nomina-

tion:—

Geo. W. Tanner for Co. Auditor,

Hiram Moorman " " Attorney,

Oren Prentice " " Sheriff,

L. F. Brainerd " " Co. Surveyor,

Harlow Seegar " " Coroner.

The Democratic District Convention

in nomination,

Dr. T. L. Hewitt for the Senate, and

Capt. P. B. Davy for the House.

You will see from the above that Sat-

urday was a busy day at Fairmont.

Three conventions in one day in our quiet

village is an event calculated to astonish

the natives. The crowd, however, was

not very great.

A friend says he counted 49 simon

pure Democrats in attendance on the two

Democratic conventions. They were all

sober, however.

Thirty-six delegates were in atten-

dance at the Republican County Con-

vention, besides quite a large lobby.

Quite a fight had been made over the

re-nomination of Lounsbury and Ward,

but their opponents only succeeded in

carrying 7 out of 36 votes against them.

Lounsbury was finally unanimously re-

nominated by acclamation, his opponent,

Mr. E. S. Snow, having withdrawn his

name.

The delegates to the District Conven-

tion were uninstructed, but are supposed

to favor the nomination of a Jackson

county man for the House.

We learn that Jackson county, at

their convention, Saturday, nominated

two Miner delegates, viz: J. D. Chubb

and Wm. King.

Truly yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

## The Old Kind of Preaching.

Said the first herald of salvation—

"Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make

His path straight." His church was in

the wilderness, his raiment was made of

camel's hair, and a leather girdle about

his loins. At what hour of the day it

was, we cannot tell, for I believe he did

not have a gold watch or any other cost-

ly array.

Next cometh the Savior of the world,

the very model of perfection, for he spoke

as man never spoke. Well, what did

he say? "Ye serpents! ye generation

of vipers! how can ye escape the damna-

tion of hell?" Not very smooth

words I'll assure you.

It was said of the preaching of Steph-

en, that "It cut the people to the heart,"

so that they "gnashed on him with their

teeth."

There was Paul, who had the pres-

umption to preach to Kings and Queens,

of righteousness, temperance, and a

judgment to come, till they trembled.

There were the prophets before the

Gospel, and all the reformers since.

Did they daub with untempered mortar?

No, they were terrible men—they were

terrible to the Kings of the earth.

Whence, then, cometh this call for

soft, complimentary preaching? Who

commanded it? When did it reform

the Church, purify the morals, or put

Satan and his powers to flight?

Away, then, with your soft preaching!

—Get away with such nonsense. "This

an upstart of worldly wisdom, edited by

his Satanic Majesty, which sends men to

Chicago has thirty miles of wharves.

Mr. Devitt, the billiard champion, re-

cently made the unprecedented run of

one thousand four hundred and sixty

points.

## LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE three-year old bay colt, of good size,

with left hind foot white up to fetlock, and

a small white star in forehead.

Any one giving information of the same, shall

be liberally rewarded.

T. L. RICE,

Winnebago City, Sept. 30, 1898.

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN

With the COTTAGE PRESS

and the printing material ac-

companying it, every man can

do his own printing neatly,

quickly and cheaply. They

are so simple in construction

that a boy ten years old can

easily manage the largest size.

Printed instructions are sent

with each office, enabling the

purchaser to get at work without a

previous knowledge of printing.

A circular, containing full descrip-

tion, prices, testimonials, etc., sent

free to all. Our Spoken Sheet

style, cast, etc., ten cents.

DAVID WATSON,

Superior, Minn.

## ADAMS PRESS CO.

20 Cortland St. New York.

206w2

## PIRATING AMERICAN CHROMOS.

As pronounced by distinguished Painters, Poets

and Critics the best that are now made. We

challenge the most critical examination on any of

our Chromos in oil—such as Tain's Group,

Butcher's Landscapes, Lecomte's Peasants,

Correggio's Magdalen, The Flower Boy,

Quaker's, the Kid's Play-Group.

Our CHROMOS after WATER COLORS, are

equally artistic. They are

Woods, Mosses & Ferns, by Ellen Robbins, \$1.50

Birds Nest & Lilies, " " 1.50

THE BURY (Companion Pictures), 3.00

THE SISTERS, " " 3.00

THE BURY (Companion Pictures), 3.00

THE SISTERS, " " 3.00

THE BURY (Companion Pictures), 3.00

THE SISTERS, " " 3.00



# THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1898.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Daily Mail for Mankato, Morning.  
" " Blue Earth City, Evening.  
TRI-WEEKLY MAIL TO AUSTIN.  
Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
Semi-weekly Mail to Waseca.  
Leaves Mondays and Thursdays.  
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
Semi-weekly Mail to THUNDERBOLT.  
Leaves Tuesdays and Saturdays.  
Arrives Mondays and Fridays.  
WEEKLY MAIL TO JACKSON.  
Arrives Tuesdays, Departs Fridays.  
Matter for Eastern Mails should be in the office before 8 o'clock in the morning to insure mailing.  
A supply of Revenue Stamps always on hand at the Post Office. E. H. HUTCHINS, P. M.

See the advertisement of "Lost, Strayed or Stolen."

For Sale.—A good, light, turning lathe, at a bargain, at the Cabinet Shop in Winnebago City.

Millinery Goods at the Winnebago City Shop can be purchased as cheap as they can in Mankato, or St. Paul.

The citizens of Mankato are making arrangements to celebrate the completion of the Valley Railroad to this city.

Purchase your fall and winter Bonnets and Hats at the Winnebago City Millinery, for you can get them there at less cost than at any other place in Faribault county.

A Mr. Durkee of Mankato, has raised this year about one hundred cabbages, which will weigh sixty pounds each; one cabbage in five coming up to that remarkable weight for a cabbage-head.

On Thursday evening of next week, the last day of the Fair, an Agricultural Hop will be given at Moulton's Hall. Tickets for the dance will be issued to night, and "There and Thine" will be welcome to attend.

Charles A. Heinze, the baker of Mankato, sent us yesterday a box of crackers of different varieties, which are by far, the best we have ever seen or tasted in Minnesota. These excellent crackers are now for sale at the places mentioned in Heinze's advertisement.

## County Fair.

The Faribault County Agricultural Society will be held at Winnebago City, on the 7th and 8th of October, 1898.

Next week Wednesday and Thursday. Bills will be sent to all parts of the county to-morrow.

At the Republican County Convention held at Fairmont on the 26th inst., Col. C. A. Lonsberry of the Atlas, was unanimously renominated for the office of County Auditor of Martin county. This is as it should be, and does not tell well for those who have so industriously circulated their lies about him.

From the Mankato Record we learn that it is rumored that O. Brown, Esq., of Faribault, has purchased a one-half interest in the Mankato Union, which editor Griswold was forced to dispose of on account of declining health, which for months has prevented him from attending to his editorial duties.

HO FOR THE BUFFALO.—A party is now organizing here, for a trip to akota, in search of Elk and Buffalo. Three or four men are wanted to complete the party, and any who would like to make the trip, can apply at the Drug Store for all particulars concerning the expedition. Leaving here about the 12th of October, the round trip will probably be made in four or five weeks.

DISCOURT A LUXURY FOR ALL.—The popular notion that people suffering from dyspepsia or predisposed to that disease, should not eat biscuit, has grown out of the fact that the common Saleratus has been used in the making of such biscuit. And it was right; the article is mischievous. But light and healthy biscuit, such as dyspeptic people may eat with impunity and with positive benefit, are made from D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus. Physicians admit this.

## Come at Last!

For some time it has been known that Charles A. Heinze, of Mankato, is making a nice, healthy, good tasting cracker; but here in Winnebago City we have not been honored with any of them, until Charley himself came up with a load, and they are now for sale at:

STILES RICHARDSON'S,  
WEXSLIP & GOODWIN'S,  
R. M. WILSON'S,  
C. McCABE'S.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.—Isaac T. Stewart, of the town of Verona, who is seventy-eight years old, has broken sixty acres of prairie this year, and the last day of his work, held the plow to break two acres in four hours. Mr. Stewart deserves a diploma from the Agricultural Society of Faribault county, and we trust the officers of the society will render him one, in commemoration of his work, and as being the smartest man of his age on the local record.

# State Teachers' Institute at Winnebago City.

A State Teachers' Institute, continuing in session till the Friday evening following, will commence at Winnebago City, on Monday, Oct. 12th, 1898. It is hoped that every public school teacher in Faribault county may be present. The drills in the elements of the common school branches of learning will be of great value to every one present. Every teacher should regard it a duty to seize upon the advantages which the Institute will afford. Not a single teacher should be absent. Teachers from neighboring counties are invited to be present. The gentlemen who will be the principal instructors, have had a large experience in Institutes and know how to make every member feel completely at home.

The principal instruction will be given by SARGENT NILES, Esq., and E. P. BARTLETT, Esq. Mr. Niles will give instruction in Reading and Geography, and Mr. Bartlett will instruct in Arithmetic and Grammar. The Institute will be organized on Monday at 10 A. M. Let all be present at that time who can. The citizens of Winnebago City will furnish free entertainment to all the teachers in attendance from the county. All the expenses of the Institute are met by the State. Mr. ARNOLD, County Superintendent, will cordially co-operate with the subscriber in making the Institute a complete success.

Teachers will bring with them a notebook and pencil, also the National Fifth Reader.

A public lecture will be given each evening of the session. School officers, parents, and all friends of education are invited to be present at the lectures and also at the day sessions.

MARK H. DUNNELL,  
Supt. Pub. Inst.  
St. Paul, Sept. 19th, 1898.

It is an axiom, that articles must be well bought, that they may be sold at reasonable prices. The consumer can not afford to buy goods of a merchant who allows himself to be swindled in the purchase of his wares, because every one knows that a living profit must always be added, and if too much has been paid by the first party, the second party, or the consumer in Faribault county, must necessarily pay for the simplicity, or ignorance of the merchant who obtains the goods in eastern markets.

G. K. Moulton of the firm of Moulton & Darnox, has just returned from a sojourn of several weeks in New York City, where he gave his entire attention to the selection of the best goods from the best houses, and now assures the readers of the HOMESTEAD in his advertisement this week, that he has bought his immense stock at the lowest possible figures, and can therefore sell them at the most advantageous rates to his customers. Hitherto he has purchased in Chicago; but being convinced that he could save one profit by going to the commercial metropolis of the United States, he has acted accordingly this year, and now proposes to give his customers the benefit of the saving he has made.

The Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which lately convened in St. Anthony, made the following appointments for the ensuing year for the Mankato District.

N. HOBART, Presiding Elder.

Mankato—E. R. Lathrop.  
St. Peter—A. Hitchcock.  
Agency—J. W. Powell.  
Garden City—J. Barnard.  
Shelbyville—J. Gleason.  
Winnebago City—A. C. Hand.  
Blue Earth City—W. Carver.  
Jackson—To be supplied.  
Red Wood Falls—To be supplied.  
Cleveland—To be supplied.  
Le Sueur—J. T. Linton.  
Glencoe—L. Gleason.  
Minnesota Lake—S. H. Dean.  
Nicollet—To be supplied.  
Fairmont—M. J. Morse.

The 4th Annual Exhibition of the Martin county Agricultural Society will be held at Fairmont on Thursday and Friday the 1st and 2d days of October. Should any of our friends have leisure or not be pressed with labor they will find it both pleasant and profitable to visit Fairmont on the second day of the Fair.

The Martin county Fairs have thus far always proven a success, and we have every reason to believe that this will prove to be the best of the series.

Fairmont, too, is beautifully located, and one could well afford to make a trip to that place just to see and admire the beauty of the lakes.

D. Wehl, the German Watchmaker and Jeweler of Mankato, will be in Winnebago City during the second week of next month, and will be prepared to do any work in his line.

Mr. Wehl is the importer of the

beautiful cuckoo clocks, which have attracted so much attention of late, and which derive their name from the fact that whenever the clock strikes, a cuckoo opens a door in the top of the carved oak front of the clock, and sings his "cuckoo," modestly retiring, and closing the door, when the clock has ceased striking. These clocks with their ivory dial figures, and fanciful out ivory hands, are gems in their way.

## Literary Notices.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October, contains "Inebriate Asylums, and a Visit to One; Petroleum in Barnah; The Man and Brother; Kings' Crowns and Fools' Caps; St. Michael's Night; The Face in the Glass, &c., &c. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for October, contains "Great Solar Eclipses, Land and Seas of Another World. On the Range of the Mammoth, Music in Poetry, The Companions of Death, The Spanish Gypsy, &c. E. R. Peckton, Publisher, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for October is received, and is as interesting as usual. All who have ever seen it will remember it, and to others we recommend it as being a first class Lady's Magazine.

L. A. Godey,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

HARPER for October is full of interest. It is really a magazine which will interest the masses. Address Harper & Brothers, New York City.

THE LITTLE CHIEF, that monthly visitor to the school-room and home-circle, contains in the September number many interesting articles. Published by Dowling & Shortridge, Indianapolis, Ind.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.  
Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Darnox.

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Wheat, spring, No. 1     | 55   |
| " " " No. 2              | 53   |
| Oats                     | 40   |
| Flour, 24 cwt. retail    | 30   |
| Corn Meal                | 20   |
| Potatoes                 | 20   |
| Butter, 1 lb. retail     | 15   |
| Eggs                     | 15   |
| Beans                    | 15   |
| Cabbage                  | 10   |
| Hay, 1 ton               | 1.00 |
| Wood 24 cord             | 2.50 |
| Chickens                 | 15   |
| Pork, salt, 1 lb. retail | 15   |
| Butter, 1 lb. retail     | 15   |
| Eggs                     | 15   |
| Beans                    | 15   |
| Cabbage                  | 10   |
| Hay, 1 ton               | 1.00 |
| Wood 24 cord             | 2.50 |
| Chickens                 | 15   |
| Pork, salt, 1 lb. retail | 15   |
| Butter, 1 lb. retail     | 15   |
| Eggs                     | 15   |
| Beans                    | 15   |
| Cabbage                  | 10   |
| Hay, 1 ton               | 1.00 |
| Wood 24 cord             | 2.50 |
| Chickens                 | 15   |
| Pork, salt, 1 lb. retail | 15   |
| Butter, 1 lb. retail     | 15   |
| Eggs                     | 15   |
| Beans                    | 15   |
| Cabbage                  | 10   |
| Hay, 1 ton               | 1.00 |
| Wood 24 cord             | 2.50 |
| Chickens                 | 15   |
| Pork, salt, 1 lb. retail | 15   |
| Butter, 1 lb. retail     | 15   |
| Eggs                     | 15   |
| Beans                    | 15   |
| Cabbage                  | 10   |
| Hay, 1 ton               | 1.00 |
| Wood 24 cord             | 2.50 |
| Chickens                 | 15   |
| Pork, salt, 1 lb. retail | 15   |
| Butter, 1 lb. retail     | 15   |
| Eggs                     | 15   |
| Beans                    | 15   |
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| Eggs                     | 15   |
| Beans                    | 15   |
| Cabbage                  | 10   |
| Hay, 1 ton               | 1.00 |
| Wood 24 cord             | 2.50 |
| Chickens                 | 15   |
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| Butter, 1 lb. retail     | 15   |
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